

THE WORLD AND ITS STORY

A PROSPECTUS



THE CATAPULT AS A GREAT ENGINE OF WAR IN ANCIENT ROME

The catapult was a formidable engine of attack, and, together with the battering-ram, performed the function discharged by heavy artillery in modern military operations.

From the painting by Sir Edward Poynter, P. R. A.

THE BOOK OF HISTORY

What It Is

A New Work

THE BOOK OF HISTORY is a new work, on a new plan, by new minds, writing history in a new way. Its twelve richly stored volumes picture every step of human development — tell the whole story of the human race in all its divisions — as no other work has done before it.

THE BOOK OF HISTORY is not a dry re-hash of old books and old stories as most large compilations of world history have been. It is not a compilation at all. It is a fresh, vivid, living history of all the varied fields which it covers. Each division, each section is from the pen of an authority; and these men have written this history from a thoroughly twentieth-century point of view. The result is not a big historical encyclopedia, but a series of enchanting volumes, of nearly seven thousand pages, where every page teems with human interest.

THE BOOK OF HISTORY has drawn upon the most distinguished scholarship of Europe, and many of the greatest living writers of history — such men as Lord Bryce, Professor Sayce, Professor Helmolt, Professor Brandis, Professor Winckler, and Stanley Lane-Poole. But it is not at all a work for scholars. It is a work for the home and the family, for the children and the grown-ups, in brief, for those who want to know something about the actual world in which they live, how it has come to be and what it is.

For these THE BOOK OF HISTORY provides a series of swift flashing pictures that range over all the ages, all peoples, all lands, all tongues, all times. Over its pages you cannot grow weary, for the action moves as rapidly almost as in a moving picture entertainment.

THE BOOK OF HISTORY traces out the whole story of the human race. It goes back to the beginnings of man — back to the men of tens of thousands, and perhaps of hundreds of thousands of years ago — the cave men, the forest men, the cliff dwellers, and the first hunters. It tells of the dawn of civilisation, recounts all the stories of man's upward progress, his struggles to be free, to be rich, to be enlightened, and to conquer the whole earth. It ends only with his latest achievements, with the story of the living races, in every clime of the globe.

THE BOOK OF HISTORY embraces 12 handsome volumes and is illustrated with a profusion of pictures such as scarcely any history has offered before. Perhaps one-third of its 7,000 pages is devoted to pictures — over 8,000 illustrations in all.

[All of the illustrations for this booklet are taken directly from THE BOOK OF HISTORY.]

A Panorama of the World

THE BOOK OF HISTORY is *not* a mere picture-book; the text contained in its 7,000 pages would equal a score of works like "Ivanhoe," "Hypatia" or "The Crisis." But it is illustrated as perhaps no great historical work was ever illustrated before,—with colour plates, reproductions in tint, and more than a thousand full page pictures of the most varied interest, almost telling the whole fascinating story in themselves, and presenting a veritable panorama of the life of man upon the earth. All in all there are over 8,000 illustrations. In this booklet you will find a little over 50.

What empire has there ever been more than three times as large and populous as the Roman Empire at the height of its power?



THE FRENCH SOLDIERS' UNREALISED DREAM OF VICTORY

From a photochrome of the famous painting, "The Dream," by Delaune, in the Luxembourg Gallery

The Book of History

A History of all Nations

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT

WITH OVER 8000 ILLUSTRATIONS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

VISCOUNT BRYCE, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS

W. M. Flinders Petrie, LL.D., F.R.S.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

Hans F. Helmolt, Ph.D.
EDITOR, GERMAN "HISTORY OF THE WORLD"

Stanley Lane-Poole, M.A., Litt.D.
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

Robert Nisbet Bain
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, BRITISH MUSEUM

Hugo Winckler, Ph.D.
UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

Archibald H. Sayce, D.Litt., LL.D.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Alfred Russel Wallace, LL.D., F.R.S.
AUTHOR, "MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE"

Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.
MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF INDIA

Holland Thompson, Ph.D.
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

W. Stewart Wallace, M.A.
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Maurice Maeterlinck
ESSAYIST, POET, PHILOSOPHER

Dr. Emile J. Dillon
UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG

Arthur Mee
EDITOR, "THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE"

Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., D.Sc.
LATE COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA

Johannes Ranke
UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH

K. G. Brandis, Ph.D.
UNIVERSITY OF JENA

And many other Specialists

In Twelve Volumes

Volume I

MAN AND THE UNIVERSE

The World before History
The Great Steps in Man's Development
Birth of Civilisation and the Growth of Races
Making of Nations and the Influence of Nature

NEW YORK . . . THE GROLIER SOCIETY
LONDON . THE EDUCATIONAL BOOK CO.

EDITORIAL AND CONTRIBUTING STAFF

OF THE BOOK OF HISTORY

Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, F.R.S.
Formerly British Ambassador to the United States, Author of "The American Commonwealth"

Professor E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S.
President British Association, 1906-7; Past Director of South Kensington Museum of Natural History

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, F.R.S.
Co-discoverer with Darwin of the Theory of Natural Selection; Author of "Man's Place in the Universe"

Dr. William Johnson Sollas, F.R.S.
Professor of Geology at Oxford University

Dr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, F.R.S.
Professor of Egyptology, University College, London; Founder of British School of Archaeology in Egypt

Professor Wm. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.
Professor of Geology at Victoria University, Manchester; Author of "Early Man in Britain"

Frederic Harrison, M.A.
Hon. Fellow and formerly Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford; Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society

Dr. Archibald H. Sayce
Professor of Assyriology at Oxford University

Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B.
Doctor of Science of Cambridge University; late Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda

Dr. J. Holland Rose
Cambridge University Lecturer on Modern History; Author of "Development of the European Nations"

Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole
Professor of Arabic at Trinity College, Dublin

Sir John Knox Laughton
Professor of Modern History at King's College, London University; Editor of Lord Nelson's Despatches

Oscar Browning, M.A.
Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; University Lecturer in History

Professor Ronald M. Burrows
Professor of Greek at University College of South Wales; Author of "Discoveries in Crete"

David George Hogarth, M.A.
Director of Cretan Exploration Fund and Past Director of the British School at Athens

Herbert Paul, M.P.
Author of "A History of Modern England"

Sir Robert K. Douglas
Professor of Chinese at King's College, University of London; late Keeper of Oriental Books, British Museum

Dr. Hugo Winckler
Professor of History and Oriental Languages at the University of Berlin

Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.
Member of the Council of India; Formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge

Dr. E. J. Dillon
Author and Journalist; Master of Oriental Languages at the University of St. Petersburg

William Bomaine Paterson, M.A.
Author of "The Nemesis of Nations"

W. Warde Fowler, M.A.
Scholar and Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of "The City-State of the Greeks and Romans"

Dr. H. F. Helmolt
Author of "German History" and Editor of the German "History of the World"

Professor Konrad Haebler
Of the Imperial Library of Berlin

Professor Richard Mayr
Of the Vienna Academy of Commerce

Arthur Mee
Editor of The Book of Knowledge.

Professor Rudolf Scala
Of the Imperial University of Vienna

Professor Karl Wenle
Director of the Leipzig Museum of Anthropology

Professor Wilhelm Walther
Of the University of Rostock

Arthur Christopher Benson, M.A.
Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge; Editor of The Correspondence of Queen Victoria

Major Martin Hume
Lecturer in Spanish History and Literature at Pembroke College, Cambridge

Robert Nisbet Bain
Traveller and Historian; Assistant Librarian at the British Museum

Richard Whiteing
Author of "The Life of Paris"

His Excellency Max von Brandt
Ex-German Ambassador to China and Minister in Japan

Francis H. Skrine
Traveller and Explorer; late of the Indian Civil Service

Holland Thompson, Ph. D.
The College of the City of New York.

Dr. Archdall Reid, F.R.S.E.
Author of "The Principles of Heredity"

Arthur Diósy
Founder of the Japan Society; Author of "The New Far East"

Dr. K. G. Brandis
Director of the University Libraries at Jena

Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L.
Author of "A Political History of England"

Professor Joseph Kohler
Professor of Jurisprudence at Berlin University

Angus Hamilton
Traveller and Correspondent in the Far East; Author of "Afghanistan"

J. G. D. Campbell, M.A.
Late Educational Adviser to the Government of Siam

W. E. Carles, C.M.G.
Geographer; late British Consul at Tientsin, China

Professor Johannes Ranke
Professor of Anthropology, Physiology, and Natural History at Munich

W. S. Wallace, M.A.
University of Toronto.

Hon. Bernhard R. Wise
Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford; Ex-Attorney-General of New South Wales

H. W. C. Davis, M.A.
Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford

How far south did the ice age extend in Europe and in America, and how did it affect early man? #0.0



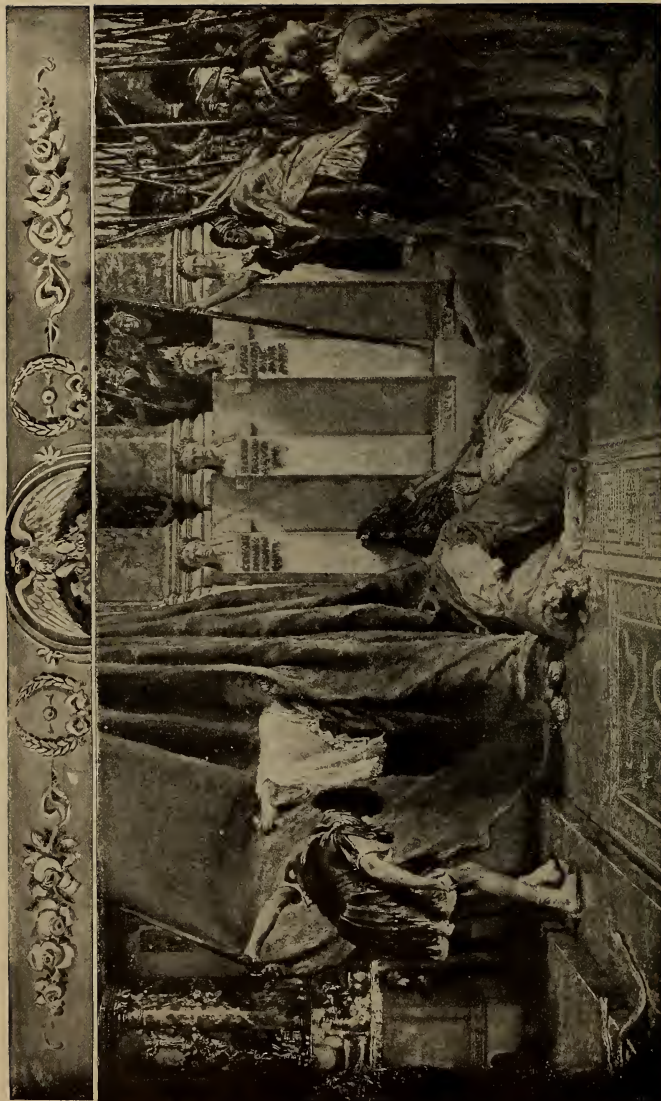
A marvel of the classical world: the "speaking" colossi of Memnon as seen at low Nile.

The World Story

If as a child you could have been told, in all its rich and romantic detail, the story of the world; if as a grown boy or girl you could have had in your hands a series of volumes in which the whole wonderful tale was unfolded, would it not have been fascinating? Would it not more or less have coloured your whole life?

And if you could now tell your children all this enchanting history, and if you could put into the hands of your growing boys and girls a work in which the entire narrative is contained, down to the very last word of modern knowledge and discovery, is there any richer reward which you could offer them? Could years of schooling do any more for them?

The Story of the World! What a vision it summons! Races, kingdoms, civilisations that were once rich and powerful, holding the centre of the world's stage, disappearing for ever; empires crumbling into dust; fierce hordes of barbaric invaders coming down upon and taking possession of the fairest fields of Europe and even the treasures of Egypt; romantic and mighty figures springing into view — Alexander, Caesar, Attila, Columbus, Pizzaro, Peter the Great, King Arthur, Bruce, Frederick the Great, Bismarck, Washington, Napoleon, Lincoln — hundreds of them, making the pages of history glow with stirring tales, daring deeds, far-reaching victories, great human-



"AVE CAESAR! IO SATURNALIA!"

A favourite subject of Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema. The terrified Claudius, hailed by the soldiers as Caesar with the expectant "Io Saturnalia!" of the populace, half hides behind a curtain, unwilling to come forth as emperor, while the bodies of men and women who have been despatched, like their patron Caligula, lie before the busts of the Caesars. By permission of the Berlin Photographic Co., London, W.

ities. Lives there a mind so dead that it does not vibrate with the recital of their fortunes, their defeats, their triumphs?

But history is something more than just the lives and doings of a few great adventurers and warriors and ruling minds. Back of all this is the life of the people they ruled, the races to which they belong, the civilisations of which they were a part. History that does not tell the larger story is but a child's tale, and, so greedy is the child mind of to-day, a tale no longer satisfying to the child mind.

The Pageant of Time

The rich and teeming life of Egypt did not spring into being with the Rameses, who were the builders of the pyramids and other mighty works; they were a part of it. Before Sennacherib could make Babylon the wonder of the world, his country had to become wealthy, and his people must have reached a high stage of culture and industry. Before art and architecture, oratory and letters, — before Phidias and Demosthenes and Plato, — could make the narrow state of Athens the glory of its time there had to be a thousand years of Hellenic and Mycenaean development. Before Rome could offer Cæsar its legions with which to conquer the world, it had to become strong and powerful and learn the ways of mastery and government.

Before it could learn the power of industry and restraint, nearly the whole human race had to go through long centuries of slavery. Before modern Europe could arise, feudalism and serfdom had to be. Before the great experiment of self-government on the American continent could be undertaken with any chance of success, there had to be numberless attempts which failed. The Republic of Venice was born a thousand years before the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Rome a thousand years before that.



SIEGE OF A MOUNTAIN FORT BY RAMESES II.
Ramesses II, carried on many wars which, as in this painting from a Nubian temple, were always recorded as victorious

The Bigness of History

History then is something bigger and greater than just tales of wars and conquests, of kings and kaisers. Greek culture and the Hellenic spirit, Roman roads and Roman law. The discoveries of Columbus and Vasco da Gama, the inventions of Galileo and James Watt, the discovery of the mariner's compass, of gunpowder, of printing, of steam power, of electricity, have been worth more to the



THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS: THE GREAT PHILOSOPHERS OF GREECE

From a fine fresco in the Vatican by Raphael, representing the great Greek philosophers. In the centre Plato, with Aristotle beside him, is expounding to disciples standing around, while Diogenes lies on the steps, Alcibiades Xenophon, and others listening to Socrates; below them Pythagoras, Heraclitus sitting alone, and Democritus by the base of the pillar; at the right, on the steps, Pyrrho, Arcesilaus and others; and below Archimedes teaching geometry

world, to the life of to-day, to *you*, than the lives of all the Cæsars and kaisers and tzars that ever lived.

And if we wish to know the world's full story, we must know something more than just the little part of it which has been written down in books; we must know the larger story which is written on papyri, and in inscriptions on tombs and monuments, in the picture writing of the Egyptians, in the pictures found in the caves and grottoes, and still further back it must be read in the excavations of the floors of these caves, just as we read the larger geological record in the strata of the rocks.

How long has man lived upon the earth? Whence did he come? What were the earliest fields of his activity? Did he develop in the heat of the tropics, or in the bitter cold of glacial Europe?

The New Materials

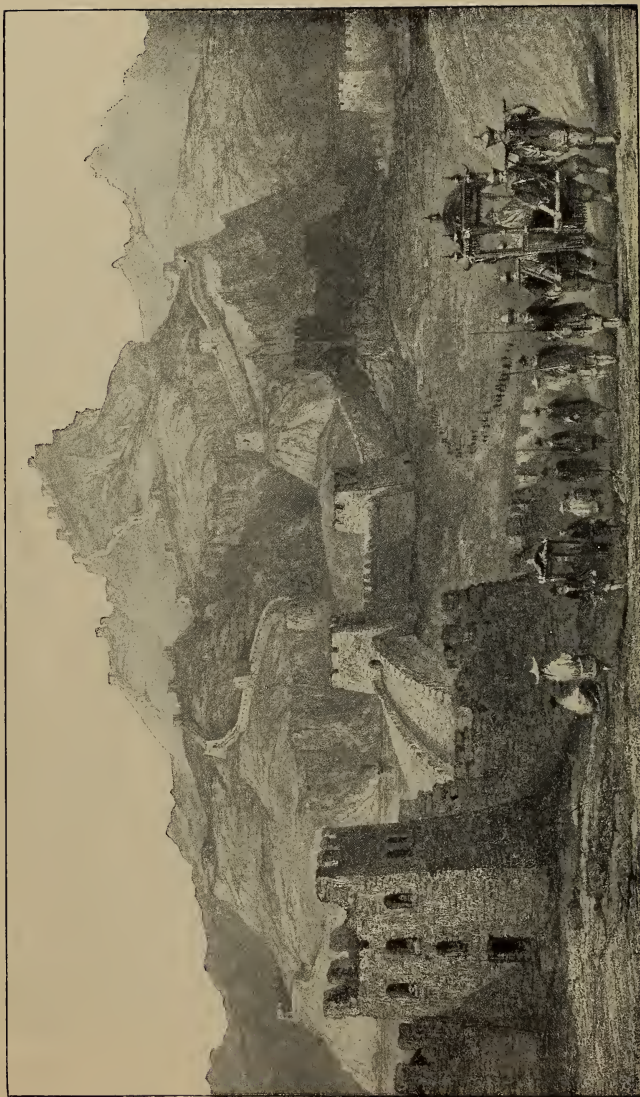
Were the earliest civilisations on the shores of the Mediterranean, or along the Nile, or in Mesopotamia, or in middle France? How many empires or peoples as great as those of Alexander or the Pharaohs flourished before these and disappeared leaving hardly a trace? Who was Sargon? And who were the mythical heroes that these ancient peoples worshipped as gods? These are the materials which make history, as it is written to-day, a hundredfold richer and of a hundredfold deeper meaning than the histories of a century or half a century ago. And these are the materials which form so striking a part of the new **BOOK OF HISTORY** which this booklet describes.



THE LAST PROCESSION OF AN IMPERIAL MONSIEUR

Vitellius had no thought of anything but his own pleasures, and was speedily ruining the country to entertain his companions in debauch, until retribution came when Vespasian was declared emperor and Vitellius was made thus to parade the streets, a sword held beneath his chin to make him keep up his head, on the way to execution.

From the painting by Georges Rochegrosse.



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, BUILT 2,000 YEARS AGO TO KEEP OUT THE BARBARIANS

The Great Wall of China, over 1,200 miles long, was begun about 320 B.C., but the main wall was constructed between 220 and 210 B.C. by Shih-huang-ti, to protect his empire from the incursions of the Tartars of the north. The wall disregards natural obstacles, stretching across valleys, and mountains, and over steep cliffs, but cross its path. In places it has a base of some 25 feet wide, surmounted by earth and pebbles faced with large bricks. It varies from 15 to 30 feet high and is about 15 feet wide at the top.

The Beginnings of Man

How much of the history of the world do you know? And for that matter, how much does anyone know?

Written history as we now know it, with some regard for dates and fact, goes back only to early Greek times, say to about the sixth or seventh century B. C., so that carefully recorded history really covers only a matter of about twenty-five hundred years. This used to seem a long time, but now it does not, because we have come to know for what an immense period man has been upon the earth.

We know authentic history of the Egyptians, the Assyrians and Babylonians much farther back — back perhaps to more than four thousand B. C. This has been worked out from inscriptions and the hieroglyphics or “sacred carvings” of the Egyptians, from dates upon tombs, genealogies of the ancient kings and the like.



JULIUS CÆSAR'S COMPLETE SUBJECTION OF THE GAULS

During the triumvirate Cæsar was supreme in his great province of Gaul, which he had reduced to one uniform government, with the design of using its strength against Rome itself if the need arose. He achieved this result after crushing a formidable rising under Vercingetorix in 52 B.C. The illustration shows the rebellious Gallic leader before Cæsar.



THE DEVASTATING ONSLAUGHT OF THE PLUNDERING MAGYARS

The Magyars were a Finno-Ugrian people who loved fighting and plundering, and when they burst into the district of the Theiss and Danube they left desolation in their track. They ravaged the civilisation of Europe at the close of the ninth century, a period during which the resisting power of the countries attacked was at its very lowest.



ANCIENT CIVILISATION: WITHIN THE PALACE OF AN ASSYRIAN KING

This beautiful reconstruction of an Assyrian palace was made under the direction of Sir A. H. Layard for his monumental work on Nineveh. It illustrates the entrance of the king, attended by a eunuch and his valet, and received by musicians. Most of the details of the picture are carefully studied from existing remains.

The Colour of History

Royalty in these days is a drab affair. Kings and emperors walk the streets of their capitals and are unnoticed. Not so in ancient days. Like children, the child-like people of earlier times revelled in gorgeous colour and wonderful costumes. Their magnificence is mirrored in some of the beautiful coloured plates which adorn THE BOOK OF HISTORY.

What two nations which are now allies were at war with each other for a hundred years?

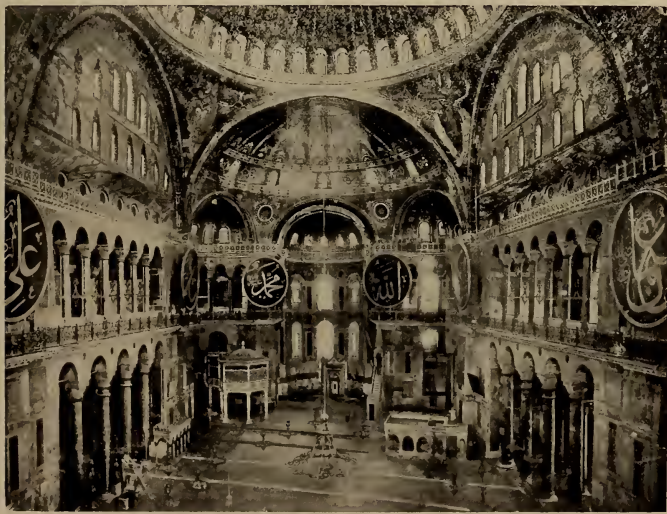
6000 Years of Authentic History

This means that we know something about the doings of peoples and dynasties not very different from those now existing for at least six thousand years. Probably as excavations go on this record may be somewhat increased. But not greatly. Here time, the arch-enemy of all human works, begins as it were to shut the gates.

But the story of a yet remoter past may still be read in the potteries and metal workings of peoples whom we may never know by name, but who have left us records of their existence and proofs of a relatively high civilisation. Around the Mediterranean and in Asia Minor we are now sure that for thousands of years before the Pharaohs and before Sargon there were peoples who had a very remarkable art, knew how to work in clay, utilised fire to harden their creations, appreciated colour and have left some often remarkable specimens of their handicraft. These people, for instance, were far higher in their stage of culture than the North American Indians who were found here when the settlers from Europe came.

The Cave People

You may say that in a way the records of these civilised folk around the Mediterranean go back at least ten or fifteen thousand years; perhaps further. But civilisation is a plant of very slow



THE CHURCH OF CONSTANTINE, NOW A MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE

A Mohammedan mosque dedicated to a saint seems strange; but "Saint Sophia" signifies "Holy Wisdom." It was originally built by the Emperor Constantine, and was, of course, a Christian church, but it was not destroyed by the Moslems. On the contrary, the Christian effigies were left untouched, and the name of the Saviour is still among the prophets honoured therein, as we have seen on page 2,885. The interior of St. Sophia is a magnificent sight.

growth. Back of them there must have been thousands of years in which these people were slowly learning the arts of civilised life. Is all record of them lost? No, for even these vanished folk have left their implements of flint and stone, their rude pottery, and even their bones to tell us of their existence.

These were the cave people of earliest Europe and in recent years the knowledge of these people through exploration of the caves has been immensely enriched. Such enormous quantities of their relics have been found, arrow heads, bone knives, spears, rude grinding stones and the like that it has been possible for those who have been working in these fields to *fix the successive stages of culture* through which these people passed.

Modern Types of Cave Man

Strangely enough these successive stages of culture correspond almost exactly to the levels reached by some existing races. For example, the civilisation of the Esquimaux runs

strangely parallel with that of a race which roamed all over France tens of thousands of years ago. The Bushmen and the Hottentots of Africa have an art and a mode of life that correspond almost identically with that of another old people of Southern Europe. And the Tasmanians, now extinct, and some of the South Sea Islanders represent another stage; and our North American Indians another.

In the caves the records of these successive people lie in strata laid one above the other, often with considerable layers of dirt and growth in between,

showing that the caves had been washed by floods, or by the sea for long periods in between. By the aid of these superimposed layers it is possible to follow the advance of early man as clearly and accurately as it has been possible to sketch the history of life upon the earth from the fossils found in the different strata of the rocks.



ENGLAND'S CRUSADING KING, RICHARD CŒUR DE LION

Filled with zeal for the recovery of Jerusalem from the infidels, Richard I., King of England, sailed for the East in December, 1190, and fought heroically against the Christians' enemies.



THE NORTHMEN TAKING POSSESSION OF ICELAND

Instances of peoples taking possession of uninhabited lands and settling therein are extremely rare. Iceland is the best example known. The hardy Northmen took possession of it in the ninth century, but found the country untenanted.

How long ago was the last witch burned in America?

Man Born in the Ice Age?

Everyone knows that the larger part of Europe and of North America down to about the end of Manhattan Island was once covered with tremendous sheets of ice, hundreds and perhaps thousands of feet thick. How these vast glacial sheets came to descend upon the earth we do not know; but we do know now that part of the earth at least which they covered was inhabited by man before they came, or at least in the intervals of their comings and goings, for it is possible to trace in the Alps how they extended themselves over the plains, then retreated, then came again several times.

Somewhere apparently in these interglacial periods the human race was born; and utilising some very remarkable discoveries in the Alps and linking these with the races of our knowledge, it has been possible to fix beyond peradventure the fact that the human race has lived upon earth for at least several hundred *thousand* years.

Is not it fascinating to look back for such a long sweep of time, and follow the unveiling of human genius and human ability, up through all the ages to the amazing point which we have now reached, when literally we may shout thousands of miles through the air, and gauge the speed of suns thousands of times larger than our own?

The Wonderful New Story

How much of this wonderful story do you know? The chances are, not very much. You need not be ashamed if you do not know it at all, for it is all so very new. It is not in the older histories. But now that you can know it, now that the whole wonderful story is accessible, can you think of anything more absorbing, more inspiring? Could any novel be more fascinating? Don't you want to know about it, and have your children know about it?

We know of only one work in which the whole wonderful narrative, so old and yet so new, is contained. This is the twelve volumes of a new work about which this booklet is written.



HANSEATIC BUILDINGS IN THE ONCE FAMOUS COMMERCIAL CITY OF BRUGES
DEPOTS OF THE POWERFUL TRADE COMBINATION, THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE



BLACK AGNES DEFENDING THE CASTLE OF DUNBAR AND REPULSING THE ENGLISH
 The great fortress of Dunbar was attacked by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1239. In the absence of the governor, the Earl of March, his wife, known as Black Agnes, defended the castle and drove back its assailants.

Its Unique Arrangement

Nothing will better describe the comprehensive range of **THE BOOK OF HISTORY** than a sketch of the first volume, which includes the first Grand Division of the work—"Man and the Universe."

There is first of all a wonderful "View Across the Ages" from the fascinating pen of Viscount Bryce: a rapid "Summary of World History," by Arthur D. Innes, and then a tabular chronology of ten thousand years of history, with a reference chart showing how the nations as they have come and gone have stood in relation to each other. Then comes "The Making of the Earth and the Coming of Man," with graphic chapters on the beginning of the earth, by Professor Sollas of Oxford, "How Life Became Possible on the Earth," by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, and "How Man Obtained the Mastery of the Earth," by Dr. Archdall Reid. Next we have "The Rise of Man and the Eve of History,"—a lively sketch of the world before history,—by Professor Johannes Ranke; "The Great Steps



PIZARRO DESCRIBING TO CHARLES V. OF SPAIN THE TEMPTING RICHES OF PERU
Immediately after the discovery of America by Columbus, the golden land of the Indian tribes who inhabited Peru held a strange fascination for Spanish adventurers, of whom at once the most unscrupulous and the most brilliant was Francisco Pizarro, an erstwhile pig-tender of Estremadura. Returning to Spain after one voyage with a glowing account of the Inca kingdom, with its reputed wealth of gold and other precious minerals, he found no difficulty in persuading Charles V. to grant him the exploring rights for the conquest of the new province.

From the painting by Lizcane



THE BROTHERS CABOT LEAVING BRISTOL ON A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

In the month of May, 1497, John and Sebastian Cabot sailed from the port of Bristol on a voyage of discovery. In the hope of reaching China, the ships steered north-west, and in this way Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were discovered.

From the painting by Ernest Board by the artist's permission

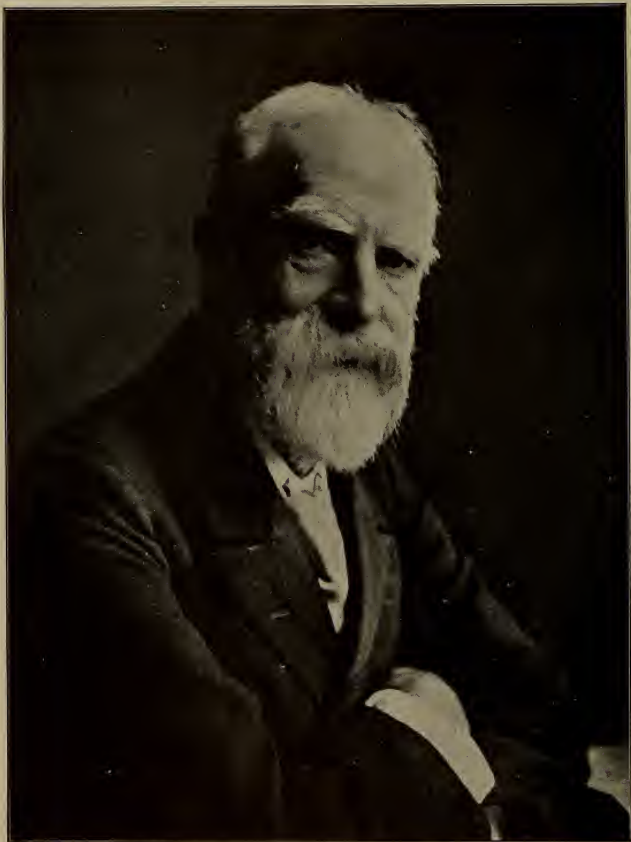
in Man's Development," by Professor Joseph Kohler; "The Birth of Civilisation," by Dr. Flinders Petrie; "How Civilisation came to Europe," by David George Hogarth; a vivid chapter on "The Triumph of Race," by Dr. Archdall Reid, and then an alphabetic conspectus of all the world's races.

The review of man's early history — his pre-history, as it were — concludes with a section on the "Making of the Nations," by Professor Friedrich Ratzel, giving their birth and growth, the influence of land and water on national history, the size and power of nations, and a view of man's future history.

The Latest Word in History

In this single volume you have the last word of modern historical science and modern knowledge concerning the origin and the beginnings of the human race. Half a century ago this volume could scarcely have been written. To-day the story is all but complete.

What a strange and thrilling story it is! If you have never read it you should do so, and you will find it told here in the most fascinating way from the pens of men who have given their lives over to searching out every little detail of the human story.



LORD BRYCE

In his brilliant introduction to **THE BOOK OF HISTORY**, which he entitles "A View Across the Ages," he graphically describes the great change in the methods of writing history and the immense addition to our knowledge of past days which have led to the preparation of this new work. His essay is characterised by that same clearness of vision and simple and fascinating style which make his work on "The American Commonwealth" a classic. Lord Bryce was known as a scholarly historian before his fine and sympathetic study of American institutions brought him a larger fame.

The Introduction by Lord Bryce

At the head of the work stands the brilliant introduction by Professor Bryce, as he was so long known to us. Few men are more ideally equipped to write it. It is almost forgotten now that Lord Bryce was a distinguished historian long before he wrote his great work upon "The American Commonwealth." His history of the "Holy Roman Empire" is not merely the standard work upon the subject in English, but is one of the most admirable pieces of historical writing from the pen of any living man. He combines not only wide research and erudition, but a charm of style and presentation seldom found among the more recent historians.

The New Spirit in History

In his introduction he tells in a charming way of the new aims and the new methods in the writing of history and how the great change has come about. The nineteenth century, he tells us, was marked especially by three things of the utmost consequence to the historian. In the first place it enormously widened our knowledge of the *Pre-historic*. The discovery of methods for deciphering the inscriptions found in Egypt, Assyria, Crete and Greece literally opened to us a new and unknown world. The voyage of Columbus was hardly of greater effect in widening the range of human knowledge. The result is that the modern historian has resources which are boundless, as compared with those of Gibbon and the older writers.

Next was the introduction of a far more critical handling of materials. Stories which had passed muster for centuries were found to be either grossly perverted, or wholly untrue.

And finally, the rapid growth of the sciences had a deep influence not merely in providing new facts, new materials, but on the very mental attitude of the men who write history. The conception of human history as a part of the vast scheme of development, extending over thousands of years, gave to its study a new meaning and a new interest.

Ancient Times and Living Tribes

We now have a new view of man's place in nature's kingdom, and with the aid of all this new knowledge we can see how customs and institutions have arisen, which have survived long after the reason for them has disappeared. Or again we see why great nations have waned and vanished under the changing conditions of industry and society.

In early times, the spots most attractive for settlement were those where food was abundant and the climate genial enough to make clothing and shelter matters of no great moment. But to-day, the great civilisations which were reared along the banks of the Nile and on the hot plains of Mesopotamia have disappeared and in their stead the larger centres of population are near the iron and coal mines, which have been the foundation of the wealth of England and Germany.



WAR ON THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE: A SCENE IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN WALDEMAR IV., KING OF DENMARK, AND THE ALLIED TOWNS
From the painting by C. G. Hellquist

The Great Centres of the Future

With the progress of invention, still greater changes will naturally take place. The amazing development of electricity may mean that mountainous regions with a heavy rainfall, such as the coasts of western Norway and around Puget Sound and in the northern part of South America, may, by the abundance of water power they can supply, become the great centres of population.

Professor Bryce traces the mighty influence of the sea in history and shows how extending commerce and trade has brought to the whole world a unity of interest and of development never before known. In ancient times, the East was virtually shut off from Europe and the West. Great wastes of barren land formed an almost impassable boundary. All of America was of course unknown. To-day the most distant parts of the earth respond to the latest inventions, and ancient lands, dormant for two thousand years, begin to thrill with new life. On the plains of India and China is still to be found more than half the human race. When these vast peoples awake and take their place in the life of the world, that life must be considerably affected. Half the population of Europe lies to the east of the Vistula and the Carpathians. All that vast region has been until recently almost a sealed book.

"Europeanising" the Earth

Professor Bryce writes most interestingly about what he terms the "Europeanising" of the earth. Practically the world is becoming simply an enlarged Europe, so far as the externals of life and civilisation are concerned. Our civilisation is conquering. Why? How has it come that the types of thought and the institutions that we trace back to the Greeks have become dominant now among all the peoples? Why can a relatively small part of the earth's population impose its ideas and modes of thought and action upon all the rest as it is now doing?

There was formerly, and there still is a perfect babel of tongues, and yet a knowledge of three or four languages is now sufficient for the purposes of commerce and for those who read books, — for perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the earth's surface. Actually the languages of the smaller peoples are disappearing, and English, by reason of its almost universal extension, is rapidly becoming an almost world language.

And looking forward, Professor Bryce foresees a time when every portion of the habitable earth will be turned to account, when the races of the earth will have become largely intermingled, the smaller and weaker absorbed or extinguished, and commerce and wealth diffused throughout every land.

An Inspiring Vision

You cannot follow Professor Bryce in this broad "View Across the Ages" and not want to go back and read the whole story of how



THE ORIGIN OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER: EDWARD III. AND THE COUNTESS OF SALISBURY

The Order of the Garter, founded by Edward III. between 1344 and 1351, is said to have originated at a State ball. According to the story, a Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter, which the king picked up. Observing the smile of his courtiers, Edward exclaimed, "Honi soit qui mal y pense!"—"Evil be to him that evil thinks"—which words became the motto of the Order.

From the painting by A. Chevalier Taylor, R.B.A., by the artist's permission

all these things have come to be — to learn how and why the centres of civilisation have shifted from point to point, how and why peoples have risen to greatness and then sunk back into relative barbarism or almost entirely disappeared, how vast invasions of the main theatre of the human drama have taken place, how the Goths and Vandals and Huns and Slavs have come in great hordes and conquered for a time and then been absorbed and become a part of the same race or line that for thousands of years apparently has carried the main stem or current of human development; how that type still persists, modified no doubt by constant assimilation, but still recognisably the same.

The Romance of History

Many people think of history as very dry and musty; and a great many histories are. It all depends on who does the telling. Some histories we know are more fascinating than most romances, and have had an enormous sale. Macaulay's history outsold any novel of its time, and so have a number of others. Probably no five novels ever written have been sold as widely as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

And again, some people think that the reading of history is not worth while. Here again, all depends on what kind of history you read. If you have no knowledge of the past, what idea can you have about the world in which you live? Suppose you take an example:

Our Republic; How Long Will It Last?

The American Republic is a wonderful experiment in self-government. Its success or failure is of enormous interest to the whole world; it will affect very deeply the whole future of the human race. What is your guess about it? How long do you think it will last? Was anything like it ever tried before?

You see the moment you try to make up your mind about a thing you want to know a little of the *history* of it, so that you can compare it with other things. So: How many republics are there now on earth in which the same experiment is being tried? All of the States of South America are now republics, so that in all the New World the only people, outside of a few islanders, living under a king are the people of Canada. But the people of Canada form almost as much of a republic and are almost as independent as the people of the United States. They might think even more so. So practically two great continents are now trying out the same experiment.

Where did the founders of the republic get the idea? Did they coin it themselves, so to speak, or borrow it? How did it come into being?



THE NAVAL BATTLE OF TEXEL, IN 1673 BETWEEN THE ALLIED ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS AND THE DUTCH UNDER DE RUYTER
From the Painting by Isabey

In what city of the New World is Christopher Columbus buried?

The Great Republics of the Past

Now the odd thing is that the idea of a republic, of a people governing themselves, seems almost as old as anything of which we have records. Rome was a republic for centuries, until it became a great military power and the successor of Julius Caesar took the title of emperor. Athens and almost all of the Greek states were republics until they became dependencies of the Macedonian kings. There were many republics in the Middle Ages, and one of them, the Venetian Republic, became very powerful. Its great rivals for maritime supremacy were the republics of Genoa and of Pisa. And the Netherlands, or the Dutch, as we call them, had a republic in the seventeenth century, when that country was at the height of its power and influence. Its fleets roamed the waters of every ocean and for a time it promised to become a great power in America. Every schoolboy knows that New York began as a Dutch colony called New Amsterdam.

The Days of the Caesars

Why did none of these republics survive? You might say that most of them were small and that they were swallowed up by powerful kingdoms, which had great armies. But this was not true of Rome. That mighty people conquered a large part of the then known world. They had a marvellous genius both for conquest and for government. Rome ceased to be a republic when from the spoils of war and the taxation of the provinces it became rich and corrupt. It is amazing how much the opulent life of Rome in the days of the Cæsar's resembled our own time.

Does this mean that our republic may suffer the same fate? What can we do to avoid it? Where does the likeness between the Roman republic and our republic leave off? Why may we survive when the republics of Rome and of Athens and of Venice flourished for a time and then passed away?

History and the War

You are watching the titanic struggle in Europe, reading of victories and defeats, wondering when and how it will end, disputing perhaps as to how it began and who first broke the peace.

Have you ever thought of this vast struggle from the viewpoint of HISTORY and RACE? Have you ever thought of it as in reality chiefly a war of German or Teutonic tribes? Yet that is precisely what it is, as every student of history knows. How much of this history do you know?

Who Were the "English"?

The English are of course not an English people at all in the sense of being a race native to the soil of England. Every schoolboy knows that the "English" were the Angles and Saxons and Jutes, the Danes and Northmen, who came from the shores of the Baltic largely,



DENMARK'S HEROIC KING CHRISTIAN IV., FIGHTING AGAINST THE SWEDES ON HIS SHIP, 'THE TRINITY.'

Against the Swedish attacks upon Denmark, the Danish King Christian IV. fought with wonderful courage, and though sixty-seven years of age at the time when the incident above took place, he was ceaseless in his efforts against the foe. On July 1st, 1644, Christian with thirty ships was opposed by the Swedish fleet consisting of forty-six vessels. In the course of the fight the king, already wounded, was struck by flying splinters, losing his right eye and several teeth. He fell unconscious to the deck of his ship, "The Trinity," and the crew, thinking him to be dead, uttered lamentable cries, but the brave old king, with the blood flowing from his wounds, suddenly raised himself and cried: "No! God has still spared me life and strength to fight for my country, while each of you does his duty." Then, with bandaged head, he resumed the fight till the enemy retired at nightfall.

From the painting by W. Marstrand

and conquered Britain not very many centuries ago. They were for the most part a tall, strong, blue-eyed, blond race, while the typical "Briton," the "aboriginal" race, which Cæsar found when he invaded Britain, was rather short of stature, round-headed, with dark eyes and dark hair. To-day the population is about equally divided between these two races. But in all the centuries since the Conquest the invaders have been the dominant race, and the rulers, and it is they who are now warring with their former kin across the North Sea. The ruling family of Great Britain is German; even the late King Edward spoke English with a German accent. Some of his near ancestors could hardly speak English at all.

Who Were the Franks?

It is the same with England's great ally. The French were not a people of present-day France. They were the Franks, another German tribe, who came from across the Rhine. And a great part of France — Normandy — whence come its best fighters, was conquered and long ruled by another Teutonic or Baltic tribe, the Normans, or Northmen. Like the Angles and Saxons they were a fierce, warlike, fair-haired race, and when they and the Franks invaded and conquered "France" they found much the same type of people as those the Angles and the Saxons found in England, the dark-haired race of ancient Gaul. For centuries, the ruling families of France were Germans, and it is a curious fact that a very large part of the great men of France have been of the blue-eyed, blond type.

And in Italy too! The ruling classes of northern Italy at least are not old Italian or Roman stock, but belong to the invading Lombards and the Goths and other barbarian tribes from the north.

Even the commander of the allies in France, General Joffre, comes of a Catalan family, and the Catalans are a Germanic or Gothic tribe who invaded and settled in Spain centuries ago. They have never mingled much with the rest of the Spanish people.

Not a War of Races!

So you see, in its western half at least, the European struggle is not a war of races but largely a war between members of the same race. Is it not much the same thing in the eastern half? Who were the Prussians? Were they Germans?

The old Pruzzi were apparently of the same Lettic stock which forms a good part of the present population of western Russia. They did not even speak a Germanic language. After they became a part of Germany they learned the language just as the Franks learned French, and the Longbeards and Goths learned Italian after they had invaded those countries. And of course the Hungarians or Magyars, the Czechs or Bohemians, the Croats and the Galicians have a far greater racial affinity with the people of western Russia than with the people of present-day Germany.

On the other hand, the present ruling house of Russia is of Ger-



THE METROPOLITAN PHILIP REFUSING TO BLESS IVAN THE TERRIBLE

Both for good and evil, Ivan IV., known as "The Terrible," occupies a prominent place in Russian history. Singling out a series of towns and some streets in Moscow, he declared them to be his own private property. The Metropolitan Philip was bold enough to protest, and refused his blessing to the tsar. Ivan, in hot rage, summoned an ecclesiastical court, and from the steps of the altar, on November 8th, 1568, Philip was dragged off to a convent prison, where he was strangled the following year. Ivan's reign lasted for fifty-one years—from 1533 till 1584.

man origin, descending from Catherine the Great, who was a full blooded German princess, and Peter III, also a German. How familiar are you with all these things? Do you know when the Franks came to France? Or the Angles and Saxons to England? Or the Lombards to Italy?

Do you know how modern Russia came to be formed? And modern Germany and Austria? And how long it is since Austria and Germany were at war? Is it centuries or less than fifty years?

The Blond in History

Who were the Romans? According to tradition, Julius Cæsar, like Napoleon, like General Joffre, was blue-eyed and neither in his face nor build did he resemble the present-day Italians.

Who were the Greeks? They called themselves Hellenes, and this apparently was the name given to the invading tribes from the north who came down into Greece, through Macedonia and Thrace. It was given to them by the dark-haired, dark-eyed races they found there, because they were fair-haired and blue-eyed. That is what the word "Hellene" means, and all the Grecian literature pictures the "gods" of Greece, that is, the former chiefs of the invading hosts, as blue-eyed and flaxen-haired.

Helen of Troy was a blond, and so was Cleopatra, if we may trust the images of her which have come down to us. She was a descendant of the family of Alexander the Great, and markedly a pure Greek type. This Greek or Macedonian family — the dynasty of the Ptolemies — ruled in Egypt for over three hundred years. It came to an end only when another race from the north, the Romans, under Cæsar, came.

Rulers Always Invaders

And before the Romans and the Greeks, Egypt had for centuries been ruled by invading tribes — by the Persians, and farther back by the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings, and back of this no doubt by yet others. For history shows that it is always and everywhere the same; that the people of a country are ruled and dominated by some stronger invading race. You see the same thing in China, where that mighty empire was so long ruled by the fierce Manchus, who came from cold and bleak Manchuria. You see it in all the invasions of the Huns under Attila, and in the Mongol empire of Tamerlane. Even the swarthy Aztecs whom the Spanish conquistadores found in Mexico had a legend of a fair god, which interpreted in modern wise means that anciently they had been ruled by a blond people from the north.

So it is a mistake to think that the great emigration to America and to Australia and to South Africa — the great modern movement of population — is anything new. The migrations and mixing of the peoples is as old as history. Indeed before Europe grew so populous, and modern agriculture had been developed to such a high stage, these vast movements were possibly greater than in modern times.

AN EARLY APPEARANCE OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA



Peter the Great was the friend of foreigners, and he is here depicted granting permission to settle in Russia to a deputation of Jews in Moscow. But although this concession was made by Peter, it was not until 1839 that a Jew could be a citizen of the first class in Russia.

What were the circumstances under which the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States?

How Great Blunders Made History

It is hard to realise that five centuries ago the people of Europe did not even suspect the existence of the New World, where nearly a hundred and fifty millions of descendants of European adventurers and emigrants now dwell. Still stranger is it to think that only a very few highly cultured minds then knew that the earth was round — and that few even among these had anything more than a most confused idea as to how big it is. It is surely one of the weirdest things in history that just this confused idea should lead to the discovery of America by Columbus.

You may have read a little of the way in which he came to make his immortal voyage — how it was in search, not of a new continent, but of a more direct route to India than via the Mediterranean and across the Isthmus of Suez, or over the plains of Mesopotamia. But do you know the whole curious story — how Columbus was inspired by talks with his friend Toscanelli, who was a real man of science and learned in the lore of the Saracens, which was in turn largely just a translation of the writings of the old Greeks? Now the odd thing about it is that some of these old Greeks had not only correctly guessed the shape of the earth, but they had a pretty good idea of its size. And if Columbus had known of this, or believed that their estimates or guesses had any value, it is extremely doubtful if he would have ever set out! He never could have gotten the money.

Columbus' Huge Mistake

People were not very venturesome in those days, and even the prospect of wresting the rich trade of the Orient from Venice would not have been a sufficient inducement to any of the kings or merchant princes of that day to put up enough for the expedition. You know how his faith almost gave out after he had sailed for days and days and caught no sight of land. Only the hope inspired by the drift weed in the Saragossa Sea lured him on and enabled him to face the mutiny of the seamen with courage. Even after he had made several voyages to the land he had discovered, and had explored a considerable area of the tropics, he still believed that the new route to India had been found. He died serene in that faith. He had no idea that he had made the most momentous discovery within historical times.

£10 to Discover a New Continent!

But Columbus was not the only one to have these mistaken notions. The same thing was true of the Cabots who discovered Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. They were searching for a new route to China! We think of the Cabots as English, but as a matter of fact they were Genoese, and they had almost as hard a time getting vessels for their voyages as had Columbus! Even after they had returned from their first voyage, all they could get from the thrifty King Henry VII was a present of £10, and permission to engage vessels for the second voyage. You know the huge crafts in which the Cabots



CATHARINE THE GREAT OF RUSSIA

Mounting the throne in 1762, after deposing Peter III., this remarkable woman did much to raise the standard of education. Liberal and tasteful, she enriched St. Petersburg with works of art and splendid buildings.

Who was the first President of the United States to be assassinated, and how many have been killed since?



THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM BY THE ROMANS

From the painting by Francesco Hayez in the Royal Academy of Venice

Picturing Great Events

Words and types are dim in the pictures they can give as compared with those which brush and pencil may supply. That is why a fine history will have almost as much of illustration as of text. And this is true of THE BOOK OF HISTORY. In it are included hundreds of reproductions of the finest historical paintings in the world. One of these, portraying one of the most tragic events of ancient times, is given on the reverse of this page.

How did the finest Mohammeden church in existence come to be built by a Christian emperor?

? ? ? ?

HOW MUCH OF HISTORY DO YOU KNOW?

“To know nothing of the past,” said an ancient philosopher, “is to understand little of the present and have no conception of the future.” How much of the many sided story of the world is familiar to you? Have you any idea what length of time men of science now compute that man lived upon the earth? How long did he exist before he knew how to make fire or fashion a flint instrument? How many thousand years had he been upon earth before he learned to write even in the rudest way? Where did civilisation begin? What are the earliest drawings and works of art which have come down to us?

How long was what we call antiquity — that is the ancient civilisations of the Nile and the Euphrates, of Egypt and Babylonia and around the Mediterranean? What fragment of their story remains to us? What were regarded as the seven wonders of the ancient world? Why does the civilisation of Athens glow like a beacon upon a hill and why did it disappear utterly from the earth? How did Rome become the great conquering state of former times? When Europe was sunk in the darkest barbarism what nations kept alight the torch of knowledge and letters?

Some Interesting Questions

What great invasion changed alike the population of Europe and all its subsequent history in the fifth and sixth centuries? Who were the Goths and Vandals and Lombards or Long-Beards who conquered a large part of Europe and even Northern Africa? How did they take on the ways of civilisation and what are the origins of modern Europe?

These and a thousand other questions and problems comprise the warp and woof of the twelve fascinating volumes which make up **THE BOOK OF HISTORY**. They range from its earliest records of man to his latest achievements. No nation is omitted, no epoch, no period that has contributed anything to the real history of the world.

There follows a considerable number of chance questions from different ages and different divisions of this mighty story. They are just taken at random. There are about 400 here. It would be perfectly easy to make 4000, of equal interest.

If you are a student of history it will interest you to run them over and see how many you could answer offhand. If all this is still to you a sealed book, the questions may disclose to you what a wealth of human interest the story of man contains.

Take the questions up some evening with the whole family, after you have read through this booklet, carefully, and then see how many answers all of you can frame!

?? HOW MANY OF THESE

About the New World

How many passengers did the *Mayflower* carry on its famous voyage across the Atlantic?

Under what king were British soldiers first sent to America?

What European animals were introduced into the New World by the Spaniards?

What native people of America were expert bridge-builders?

Why did the mound-builders erect mounds in the form of animals?

Who were the Acadians made famous by Longfellow?

What nation of the New World was the last to free its slaves?

What people in America use a species of camel as a beast of burden?

What was the Hudson Bay Company?

What is supposed to be the oldest race found in the New World?

Where did the French make their first settlement in Canada?

What crisis brought the African slave trade to the American colonies?

What race found in America possessed almost unrivalled skill as stone masons?

What nation of Europe once had the largest possessions under a single dominion in the New World?

What influence had the War of the Revolution on the South American continent?

Who was the only man since Columbus to discover a continent?

When was the name Canada given to all the country now included in that Dominion?

What race in America used hieroglyphics or picture carving which very strangely resembled those of ancient Egypt?

In what Spanish speaking republic of South America are two-thirds of the population Italians?

Why did the discovery of the Newfoundland fisheries have much to do with the settlement of America?

What negro attained eminence as a patriot and statesman, and was even successful in repelling for several months the forces of Napoleon?

How did America get its name?

Who wrote a book one hundred and forty years before Columbus set sail, claiming that "the land and sea are of round shape and figure," and that "one might with a vessel sail around the world, both above and under it"?

When did Tabasco first appear in the world's history?

What European first saw the Pacific Ocean?

About the Nations of Antiquity

What ancient people had the first known system of weights and measures?

What great desert empire was the first known country to code its laws?

To what royal family did Confucius belong?

What people of antiquity first circumnavigated Africa?

What famous city was built by royal decree, grew faster than Chicago and soon became the commercial centre of the time?

To whose genius was the greatness of Babylon chiefly due?

What are the oldest known wine cellars in the world and how old are they?

What king of Egypt was the great pyramid builder?

How high was the great tower of Ilium in Troy?

Among what country's royal rulers did brothers and sisters marry, and what famous foreign dynasty followed this custom?

What great nation of antiquity was almost exclusively founded upon systems of irrigation?

Who was Buddha and when did he live?

What other peoples than the Hebrews had a legend of the deluge?

What were the Seven Wonders of the ancient world?

What was the largest observatory ever built in the world, and how many centuries has it lasted?

How many races are supposed to have inhabited the Nile Valley?

What two cities in history produced the greatest amount of genius in proportion to their population?

What single discovery solved the mystery of the Egyptian hieroglyphics?

What sea-faring people first used the compass?

What African tribe conquered part of Europe?

Who built the famous Hanging Gardens of Babylon?

From what king in antiquity is our word mausoleum derived?

What is the earliest known map of the world?

QUESTIONS CAN YOU ANSWER ??

About the United States

- How did the United States acquire California?
- How did the United States acquire an interest in the Samoan Islands?
- Which of the thirteen colonies first declared independence?
- When did the United States maintain a fleet on Lake Champlain?
- When was the United States at war with France?
- What became of all the bonds and notes issued by the Confederate States during the war?
- Who were the Hessians, and what country paid them to fight in America?
- What was the last great nation that practically repudiated its war debt?
- What was the "Whiskey Rebellion"?
- How were the soldiers of the Revolution rewarded by their country?
- What great general of modern times refused to accept pay for his services?
- When did the New England States talk of seceding from the Union?
- When did Florida become a possession of the United States?
- What king of Spain was long an exile in the United States?
- When did Pittsburgh cease to be a possession of the French?
- When was the first railroad first built across North America?
- What incident gave rise to the Monroe Doctrine, and who was really its author?
- Which of the American colonies first established religious toleration?
- What naval battle first saw an ironclad?
- When was the last slave openly imported into the United States?
- What was called the "Battle Above the Clouds"?
- What American divine first preached the separation of church and state?
- What country in Europe largely supplied this country with funds in the War of the Revolution?
- How did New York become an English instead of a Dutch city?
- What famous novel had much to do with bringing on the American Civil War?
- What great public work made New York the New World metropolis?
- How much of the United States was once a part of French territory?
- At the time of the Revolution, Boston was the chief port of America. What was the second?
- To what great American commander did a European sovereign present his sword with the following inscription engraved upon it: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world"?
- Between what two cities and when was the first telegraphic despatch transmitted?
- What pamphlet, written by an American, did most to alienate the minds of the colonists from the British Crown?
- How much did the United States pay for the Mississippi Valley?
- How did the United States obtain Oregon?
- What did the United States gain from the Lewis and Clark expedition?
- What battle was called the high tide of the Confederacy?
- What independent republic in the heart of North America voluntarily became a part of the United States?
- How did the United States obtain Alaska?
- Where did John Wesley preach in America?
- Where did Sweden attempt to found a colony in America?
- What religious leader attempted to found an independent empire in North America?

About Pre-historic Man

- How have we learned the history of peoples who have left no trace of writing?
- How long after man appeared on earth did he discover how to make fire?
- Who were the Lake-Dwellers, and where and when did they flourish?
- What was the "neolithic" age of man, and how did it differ from the "paleolithic" age?
- How long ago was Great Britain joined to the continent of Europe?
- How old are the oldest iron tools?
- What is a "dolmen" and where are the largest of these mighty relics to be found?
- What was the earliest metal worked by man?
- When did metal armour come to be used in war?

?? HOW MANY OF THESE

About how many thousand years ago were the beginnings of civilisation in Egypt, and how has it been possible to estimate this?

How long ago was the Mediterranean a series of inland lakes?

How large was Rome at its height?

How did Diluvial, or Drift Man bury his dead?

Who were the Corsairs?

To what Oriental people do we owe our numbers?

What race, lately extinct, was the most primitive yet found; and what age of primitive man did it represent?

From what well known island of the Mediterranean is the word "copper" derived?

What are the oldest coins which have been found and what race made them?

What monster animals now extinct left their bones beside those of early man?

What race is supposed to have made the beginnings in astronomy?

How old is the doctrine of Evolution?

What were the kitchen-middens and where were they found?

Where have the most beautiful drawings made by pre-historic man been found?

What was the commonest article of food of pre-historic man?

The Middle Ages

What was the longest lived Republic in history?

Who were the "Patroons" and who gave them grants of land?

How long ago were English men and women sold as slaves at public auction in England?

What great mediæval state was founded on unions of craftsmen?

What terrible epidemic from the Far East carried off a quarter of the population of Europe?

When do we first read of a "labour war" in history?

What incident is known as the "Sicilian Vespers"?

What was the road of the crusaders?

What great monarch said "I am the State"?

What pure Norse race still survives in Great Britain?

Why was the great movement called the Renaissance considered a re-birth?

How many lives were sacrificed during the Inquisition?

Why was Rome not a part of the Holy Roman Empire?

Who first assumed the title of Pope, and what does it mean?

Why is the Pope called Pontifex Maximus, or "Master Bridge Builder"?

Who founded the great national library in Paris?

What alien race was the first to establish great universities in Europe?

Who was once King of England, Denmark and Norway all at once?

What King of England was crowned King of France in Paris?

What famous English ecclesiastic organised the German church?

Who wrote the first history of England?

What French king said, after a disastrous battle, "All is lost save honour"?

What heart of a king, enclosed in a casket, was used to lead an army in battle?

What monarch destroyed the sea power of the Portuguese?

What English king became so disgusted with the flattery of his court that he never after wore a crown?

What famous German cathedral was burned by the French and the stones thrown into the Rhine?

What was the name of the famous Turk who translated Dante's "Divine Comedy" from the original Latin into Greek?

Why were the "Wars of the Roses" so called?

What was the Hanseatic League, and what cities were in it?

What was the "Field of the Cloth of Gold"?

Who was the "Hammer of the Scots"?

How did James VI of Scotland become James I of England?

Why were the great European cathedrals built?

Who made the first voyage around the world?

QUESTIONS CAN YOU ANSWER ??

What three republics once struggled for maritime supremacy in Europe?

How many people were killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew?

Who was the first globe trotter?

Where did Guttenberg get his idea of movable type?

How long were the Norman dukes kings of England?

Who was the first King of England?

In what European war were firearms first used?

Why is Gothic architecture so-called?

When did the greatest known immigration of races take place?

Under what conflicting conditions did literature, science and art flourish during the time of Boccaccio?

Greek and Roman Times

How long did Rome remain a republic?

How many men fell with Leonidas at Thermopylae?

The Greeks never used that name. What did they call themselves?

Who made a ruin of the Parthenon and who looted it?

What was the most famous library in antiquity, how many volumes had it, and who destroyed it?

Who founded Constantinople?

How many cities were discovered on the site of ancient Troy?

Why was Spartan courage so called?

What Roman emperor used to make up as a clown and act in the arena?

What Christian monk destroyed the library of Alexandria?

Who was the dancing girl, a bear-keeper's daughter, who became a Roman empress?

Why was the pagan invader, Attila the Hun, called "The Scourge of God"?

What enlightened race first practised vivisection of criminals for the purpose of medical research?

What was the proportion of serfs and free-men in Athens in its palmy days?

What famous statue of a god measured 43 feet in height and was carved in ivory with gold draperies? Who was its sculptor?

What jewels and precious metals were found in the treasure of Priam king of Troy?

What general wrote the best known memoirs in any literature?

When was the privilege of becoming Emperor of Rome sold at public auction, and who bought it for \$12,000,000?

What historic city was once saved by cackling geese?

Under what general did the Romans conquer Great Britain?

What is the swiftest march of an army in history?

What great nation of antiquity derived its power largely from the ownership of a silver mine?

What is a philippic and how did the phrase originate?

Where was the greatest temple known to antiquity?

What famous lighthouse of antiquity was built of marble and 520 feet high?

What race most deeply influenced modern architecture?

How much of the Roman Empire did the Lombards conquer?

How much of the earth did Ptolemy's map of the world include?

To what race did the first glass blowers belong?

About Modern Europe

Where did the titles of "Kaiser" and "Tsar" come from, and who first assumed them?

What was Napoleon's nationality and race?

What popular European monarch became king at the hour of his birth?

How many queens have there been in Great Britain?

What battle marked the beginning of modern warfare?

How are the rulers of the two largest empires in the world related to each other?

What was the last country in Europe to know the horrors of famine?

When was "wireless" first used in war?

Who said Russia's greatest defenders were "Generals January and February?"

At what battle did Wellington first oppose Napoleon in person, and who won?

What great battle of 1200 years ago was fought about the same place as the Battle of the Marne between the allies and the Germans?

How long ago was England a republic?

?? Can You Answer These Questions ??

When did Prussia cease to be a dependency of Poland?

What English queen had the shortest reign of any English sovereign?

What famous romantic poet of England lost his life endeavouring to set Greece free?

Who is called the "Father of modern Italy"?

What was the Charge of the Light Brigade, and why was it famous?

Of what king was it said that "He never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one"?

What is the oldest reigning dynasty in Europe?

Who was the last monarch of Europe to be beheaded?

What famous general of Napoleon was shot for treason?

What country was first to adopt in war present aseptic dressing of wounds?

What country of Europe was the last to free its serfs?

When were telephones first used in war?

What was the first country to use automobiles in war?

What decisive European war in the last century was won in seven weeks?

What tremendous burden laid upon the common people of France brought about the French Revolution?

How many ships had Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar?

When was Railway Transport first used in war?

What two ruling monarchs now at war both bear the title of "Cæsar"?

What country was the first to abolish torture in the trial of criminals?

History and Geography

How many languages are spoken in the British empire?

Where is the home of Russia's most famous soldiers?

What great commonwealth was originally a home for convicts?

Why did Great Britain take possession of Gibraltar?

What led to the "Boxer" rising in China?

What European Republic is the smallest in the world?

What tragedy laid the foundation of the British empire in India?

How was the word "slave" derived from the Slav race?

What is a pogrom?

Who were the fakirs?

Who were the Corsairs?

Who claimed that the Pacific Ocean was a Spanish lake?

In what country is the elephant used for ploughing?

What is the most widely spoken language in the world?

What are the famous megaliths known as Stonehenge in England supposed to have been?

Where is the lost "Land of Lyonesse" supposed to have been?

What familiar country was called the "Isle of the Saints"?

How did the two widely separated provinces of Galicia in Spain and in Austria come to bear the same name, and what relation do they bear to Galatia in Asia Minor?

When was the practice of "suttee," or burning of widows, stopped in India?

What two nations contain one-half of the world's population?

What island in the Pacific is called Robinson Crusoe's Island?

What is a totem, and what is it for?

What does Mesopotamia mean?

What race of people has most completely solved the land problem?

What was the longest great war in the last hundred years?

What are the greatest falls in the world?

What religion has the largest number of followers?

When did Japan abolish the slave trade?

Who first discovered a sea route to India?

In what battle was a steamship used for the first time?

**THE BOOK OF HISTORY is a wonderful
answerer of Questions**

GENERAL INDEX

For—Fra

Fort Dauphin, Madagascar, 2351
 Fort Donelson, captured, 6253
 Fort Duquesne, expeditions against, 6110
 Fort Edward, Burgoyne at, 6141
 Fort Enterprise, arctic regions, 6016
 Fort Erie, history of, 6436, 6440
 Fort Fisher, captured, 6263, 6270
 Fort Frontenac, 6292; see Kingston
 Fort Frontenac; see Kingston
 Fort Garry; see Winnipeg
 Fort Good Hope, site of, 6083
 Fort Henry, captured, 6253, 6287
 Fort Lafayette, in the Narrows, 6262
 Fort Leavenworth, 6224
 Fort Le Boeuf, French at, 6109, 6127
 Fort Lee, during Revolution, 6136, 6138
 Fort Loyal, destroyed by French, 6393
 Fort Malden, burned, 6192
 Fort Meigs, attack on, 6438
 Fort Moultrie, history of, 6131, 6209, 6239
 Fort Nassau, built, 6189
 Fort Necessity, surrendered, 6110
 Fort Niagara, Iroquois stronghold, 6148, 6436
 Fort Orange, near Albany, 6083, 6086
 Fort Pitt, siege of, 6403
 Fort Prince of Wales, 6368
 Fort Stanwix, fight at, 6141
 Fort St. David, India, defence of, 1255
 Fort St. George; see Madras
 Fort Sumter, history, 6239, 6250
 Fort Ticonderoga, history of, 6110, 6123, 6138, 6140, 6397, 6433-34
 Fort Washington, during Revolution, 6136, 6138
 Fort William, Bengal; see Calcutta
 Fort William, town of, 6366, 6450, 6467
 Fort William Henry, capture of, 6397
 Fortescue, Sir John, 3906
 Fortress Monroe, history of, 6268, 6274
 Fortresses, famous, 363
 Forty-five, rebellion of the; see Jacobites
 Forty-niners, history, 6228
 Forty-two Articles (1553), 4245
 Foscari, Francesco, doge, 3962, 3965
 Fossa Drusi, construction of, 3436
 Fossil, excavation, 131
 Fostat, ancient city on site of Cairo, built by the Moslems, 1915
 capital of Caliph rulers, 2142
 for modern city see Cairo
 Fotherby, arctic voyages, 6026
 Fotheringham, Monteith, 5521
 Fouché, J., French minister, 4839
 Fouquet, Nicholas, 4397, 4396
 Fountain of Youth, search for, 6054
 Fourier, Charles, 4897, 5262, 4896
 Fourteenth Amendment, 6281-82, 6288
 Fox, Charles James, 4538
 Fox, Commodore, 5527
 Fox Indians, 312
 Fox, Luke, arctic voyage, 6027
 Fox's Libel Act (1792), 4800
 Fra Mauro, map of world (1457), 51
 Fragellæ, Roman colony, 2658
 Fraklin, Hittite bas-relief at, 1725
 Fram, Nansen's ship, 6034, 6034
 "Frames of Government," 6091
 France, absolute monarchy in, 4156
 France, American alliance with, 6144, 6146, 6152, 6157; see also Revolution, American
 in America, 6053, 6109, 6392
 Arab invasion, 3986
 area and population
 army, military tournament (1662), 4398
 organisation of Louis XIV., 4402
 reforms under Napoleon III., 5094
 types, 4216, 4217, 5389
 art of to-day, 5388
 in Atlantic Ocean history, 5665, 5667
 Austrian negotiations (1868-70), 5094, 5095, 5099
 Austrian war mediation (1866), 5078
 Bourbon dynasty, 4157-65
 Bourbon monarchy and approach of Revolution, 4563-75
 Bourbon monarchy's fall, 4859-70
 Bourbon monarchy's restoration, 4839-40
 Bourbon powers and Great Britain, 4501-8
 "capitulations" of Francis I. to the Turks, 3004, 3017
 Capet kings, 3766-3808
 Carolingian dynasty, 3761-69
 Charta of 1814, 4839
 Church and State quarrel, 5392

France, colonial possessions, 4630, 5226
 see also under names of colonies
 commercial history, 4621
 the Commune (1871), 4663, 5223
 constitutional reforms of 1869, 5095
 consuls installed, 4634, 4693
 Danish raids and conquests, 3378, 3548
 drama of to-day, 5386
 Dutch war (1671), 4425
 education to-day, 5395
 educational scheme of Napoleon, 4706
 English wars: in thirteenth century, 3866-72; (1777), 4567; (1793-1801), 4770; naval engagements, 5525-27; see also names of wars
 ethnology, 328
 evolution of mediæval, 3789-98
 feudalism in, 4091-4120
 financial administration, history, 4622
 founding of mediæval, 4093-97
 Frankish empire, 3471-96
 German wars (1497), 3082; (1689), 4442; (1870); see Franco-Prussian War
 gipsies in, persecution of, 3110
 Holy League's war against, 3688
 Huguenot wars, 4285-92
 Italian campaign (1867), 5093
 Italian policy of Napoleon III., 5037
 labour agitation under the Second Empire, 5266
 land-claims in America, 6095, 6096, 6109, 6157, 6392
 literature and learning in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, 4131
 literature of present day, 5382
 Louis XIV.'s empire, 4338-4404, 4431-45
 Louis Philippe, 4859-70, 4905-24
 Mazarin's influence and policy, 4314-22
 Mexican expedition (1866-67), 5086
 in Mexico, 6286
 Milan war (1701), 4451
 modern conditions, 5377-96
 monarchy restored (1814), 4762
 music of to-day, 5388
 Napoleon's wars and reign; see Napoleon
 Pacific Ocean acquisitions, 1115, 1116
 papal ban (1302), 5743
 parliament in seventeenth century, 4313
 parliament, 5384
 poetry of mediæval times, 3802-8
 policy during American Revolution, 6138-40, 6142-43
 provisional government of 1848, 4784
 public building operations under Napoleon III., 5266
 relations with Confederacy, 6253
 relations with United States, 6178-81, 6186-88, 6190-91, 6199-6200, 6213, 6218, 6375
 religion re-established by Napoleon, 4705
 Republican movement under Louis Philippe, 4905-24
 Republic proclaimed (1870), 5123
 Revolution of 1830, 4864
 Revolution of 1791; see French Revolution
 Richelieu's supremacy and policy, 4313-22
 Second Empire, 5005-32, 5093-94, 5105-23
 Second Republic, 4948-56
 Seven Years War (1756), 4164
 socialism in, 5260
 social life under the Capets, 3799-3808
 social problems and reforms in, 5260-5267
 Spanish Succession negotiations (1870), 5101
 Spanish Succession War's influence on, 4402
 Spanish war (c. 1540), 5948
 States General, assembly under Louis XVI. (1789), 4573
 Swiss alliance renewal (1663), 4402
 Third Republic, history of, 5223-27
 trade in twelfth century, 4060-65
 trade in seventeenth century, 4417
 Turkish alliance (1535), 4586
 Turkish dispute (1801), 5226-27
 Vaisois riots, 3809-34
 see also names of rulers, wars, etc.
 France, Anatole, 5384
 France, Isle of; see Mauritius
 Francesco, Christian name; see Francis
 Franche Comté, 4404
 Franchise, parliamentary, changes effected by
 Reform Bill (1867), 5093, 5163
 Bill (1865), 4994-95
 Reform Bill (1832), 4806, 5003
 reform (1884), 5175
 universal suffrage in Australia, 1078
 women's suffrage; see Women's suffrage

GENERAL INDEX

Fre—Fre

- Frederic I.**, grand duke of Baden (1852-1907), 5219
- Frederic II.**, grand duke of Baden (1907), 5219
- Frederic**, duke of Bohemia (d. 1189), 3154
- Frederic V.**, of Bohemia and the Palatinato (d. 1632), 4302, 4303
- Frederic III.**, elector of Brandenburg: see **Frederic I.**, king of Prussia
- Frederic I.**, of Denmark and Norway (1523-33), 4370, 4370
- Frederic II.**, of Denmark and Norway (1559-1585), 4372, 4370, 4370
- Frederic III.**, of Denmark and Norway (1648-1670), 4375, 4492, 4370
- Frederic IV.**, of Denmark and Norway (1671-1730), 4494, 4494, 4500
- Frederic VI.**, of Denmark and Norway (d. 1839), 4578, 5153
- Frederic VII.**, of Denmark (1808-63), 4943-45, 5154, 5064, 5065
- Frederic VIII.**, of Denmark (1909), 5414
- Frederic III.**, German emperor (1888), 5213, 5214
- Bismarck opposed by (1863), 5059
- campaign in Prussian war against Austria (1866), 5073
- command in Franco-Prussian war (1870), 5105
- as Crown Prince, 5057
- marriage, 4996
- Frederic I.**, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel: see **Frederic I.** of Sweden
- Frederic IV.**, duke of Holstein-Gottorp (1700), 4494, 4498
- Frederic I.**, *Barbarossa*, Holy Roman emperor (1121-1190), 3602, 3602
- ambassadors before the pope and doge, 3602
- on crusade, 4034-36
- death, story of, 3392
- defeat at Legnano (1176), 3391
- election as German king (1152), 3603
- entering Milan, 3604
- finding his body, 3600
- Italian victories, 3945
- law for peace of empire enacted, 4121
- and papacy, 3730
- reception of delegates of the pope and doge, 3605
- relations with king of Bohemia, 3153
- republicanism repressed by, 3391
- sons knighted at Mainz (1184), 3609
- Frederic II.**, Holy Roman emperor (1194-1250), 3392-95, 3612-15, 3652, 3653
- Cologne merchants reprimanded, 4065
- crusade undertaken, 4040
- French clergy oppose, 3731
- Italian reign, 3950-52
- papal relations with, 3735, 3944
- religious views, 3739
- treaty with the Sultan Alkamil (1228), 1964
- Frederic III.**, Holy Roman emperor (1415-93), 3651-57, 3652, 3653
- accession, 3953
- arrogant claims of, 3400
- claim to Hungarian throne, 3654
- marriage, 3419
- swearing allegiance to, 3641
- Frederic of Naples** (1496), 3831, 3978
- Frederic of Nuremberg** (fl. 1411), 3637, 3639
- Frederic III.**, Elector Palatine, Calvinism introduced by, into his territory, 4293
- Frederic I.**, of Prussia (1657-1713), 4451
- recognised as king of Prussia, 4449
- relations with Poland, 3282
- Frederic II.**, the Great, of Prussia (1712-86), 4537-45, 4558-62
- Austrian alliance (1769), 4559
- Austrian Succession War, 4503, 4528
- commercial policy, 4633
- English alliance (1756), 4505
- father's harsh treatment of, 4536
- Fürstentum of Arnstadt, 4562
- military genius, 4540
- Poland policy, 4558
- portraits and pictures, 4463, 4540, 4541, 4543, 4544
- Russian policy, 3359
- Frederic**, duke of Savello: see **Savello**, **Frederic** duke of
- Frederic (the Magnanimous)** of Saxony (1547): see **John Frederick** of Saxony
- Frederic III.** of Saxony (1518), 4181
- Frederic II.** of Sicily, 3976, 3998
- Frederic III.** of Sicily, 3976
- Frederic II.**, duke of Swabia (fl. 1125), 3599
- Frederic V.**, duke of Swabia, on *Crusade* (1190), 4036-38
- Frederic I.** of Sweden (1719), 4580, 4581
- Frederic I.** of Württemberg (d. 1816), 4834
- Frederic Augustus I.**, elector of Saxony: see **Augustus II** of Poland
- Frederic Augustus II.**, elector of Saxony: see **Augustus III** of Poland
- Frederic Augustus I.**, king of Saxony (1750-1827), 4832, 4833
- Frederic Augustus II.**, king of Saxony (1795-1854), 4879, 4922
- Frederic Augustus III.**, king of Saxony (1904), 5219
- Frederic Augustus**, duke of York (1763-1827), 4694
- Frederic Charles**, prince of Prussia (1828-85), 5073, 5105, 5130, 5136
- Frederic Francis II.**, grand duke of Mecklenburg, 5136
- Frederic William, the Great**, elector of Brandenburg (1640-88), 4386-92, 4387
- alliance with emperor (1872), 4427
- alliance with Dutch against Louis XIV. (1672), 4425
- campaign against France (1674), 4429
- commercial policy, 4633
- foundation of the Prussian monarchy, 4385
- power in imperial election, 4408
- quarrel with French king (1684), 4433
- reforms of, 4388
- war with Sweden (1676), 4495
- Frederic William I.**, elector of Hesse (1831), 4478
- attitude in Prussian annexation, 5082
- federation of Germany, policy, 4966-74
- revolution of 1848, 4922
- Frederic William I.**, king of Prussia (1688-40), 4533-37
- commercial policy, 4633
- meeting with Crown Prince, 4532
- visiting a boys' school, 4535
- Frederic William II.**, king of Prussia (1744-1797), 4562
- Frederic William III.**, king of Prussia (1770-1840), 4535-38, 4829
- break with Napoleon and alliance with tsar (1813), 4756
- reactionary measures, 4835
- religious views, 4827
- Frederic William IV.**, king of Prussia (1795-1861), 4884-85, 4882, 4962
- foreign policy failure, 4885
- German federation policy, 4903, 4961-69
- Nüremberg claim, 5015-18
- retirement from government (1857), 5029
- revolution of 1848, 4919-24
- Russo-Turkish war, policy, 5010
- Schleswig-Holstein question, 4943-45
- Fredericksburg**, battle of, 6258, 6262
- Fredericksburg**, fort, Gold Coast, 2273
- Fredrikshamm**, peace of (1809), 4851, 5162
- Free Church of Scotland**, established (1843), 4694
- Freedomen's Bureau**, organization of, 6279-81
- Freeman's Farm**, battle of, 6142
- Free-Soilers**, in U. S. A., 4234
- Free-Soil party**, 6227, 6230, 6234
- "Free State", in Kansas, 6233
- Free Trade**, favoured, 6198, 6204
- Free thought**, development in Middle Ages, 3739
- Free Trade**, agitation against Corn Laws, 4817
- Government support (1852-65), 4980-5003
- Fregella**, revolt against Rome, 2658
- Freiburg**, market house, 3671
- archbishop of (1841), 4974
- Diet of (1840), 3108
- Freire**, ex-president of Chili, 5988
- Freemantle**, Australia, 1065
- Fremont**, General C., during the Civil War, 6256, 6257, 6267
- Fremont, John C.**, incidents in life of, 6224, 6234
- French and French Canadians** in United States, 6313, 6320, 6328
- French and Indian War**, 6089, 6095-96, 6109, 6121, 6125, 6157
- French East India Company**: see **East India Company** (French)
- French**, General, 2340
- French Guiana**, history of, 6520

as well as Columbus sailed; most of them were under a hundred tons burden. Yet these frail barks, with the intrepid mariners they bore, sufficed to change the face of the earth, and all history as well.

A Land of Gold

When the explorers found a way neither to India nor China, the interest in their discoveries was sadly damped. If it had not been for the wild stories which were brought back, or which were invented afterwards, it might have been a long time before any further voyages were made. But when Cortes received rich presents of gold from Montezuma naturally the imagination of the explorers was inflamed with the notion that here, in these strange lands, might be unlimited quantities of the precious metal. The coast of Florida was said to be lined with golden sands! It was on a hunt for such as these, and not with any thought of settling up the new country that they came again. They were just buccaneers and adventurers looking for plunder. It was more than a century after the earliest voyages that any serious attempt was made at colonisation. Alaska is to us immensely nearer and more interesting than were the new lands of Europe in that day.

There would have been still less interest if it had not been for still another singular thing. Strange as it may seem, the deepest interest inspired by the discovery of the New World was as it were theological — the idea that there were *people* in this New World who could not be accounted for by any of the accepted notions of that time.



The artist depicts in this picture the scene at Westminster when Charles I. attempted to arrest the five members of Parliament, and shows Speaker Lenthall, on his knees, asserting the privileges of the Commons against the king. From the fresco, in the House of Lords by C. W. Cope, R.A.

From what marauding people did the word "vandalism" come?



THE BURSTING OF THE SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE: THE SCENE IN CHANGE ALLEY DURING THE FINANCIAL BOOM

The South-Sea Bubble was the name given to a scheme, propounded by a company of merchants, embodied as the South-Sea Company, to buy up all the debts due by the government to other companies; and as the company itself had not sufficient capital for that purpose, the government empowered it to raise the means by opening lists of subscriptions, or share lists, for carrying out a scheme for trading to the South Seas. It seemed a most promising enterprise; and all classes, in the hope of obtaining a good return, invested their money with the company. Then the grand scheme collapsed, a financial panic followed, and only the genius of Walpole restored public confidence. Many of the company's directors were punished.

From the painting by E. M. Ward, R.A., in the National Gallery

And then of course there was the old, old riddle, if the earth were round, how could people on the other side of it keep from falling off! This was really the hardest nut of all to crack, and for a century after Columbus most of the good people in Europe who had heard about it went to their graves in the full belief that it was all a huge mistake.

How America Was Named

It was fitting that the strange chapter of blunders should close with another, the misnaming of the new lands. There was no question as to who had discovered them, and it was a matter of right that the discoverer should have named them. But the name Columbus gave them — New Spain or Further Spain — did not stick at all. After Columbus' death, when the importance of his discoveries became a little clearer, you might have thought that they would have named the New World after him. Columbus was the Latin form of his name. If he were a Genoese, as legend has it, his name was probably Colombo. But for a good part of his life at least, he went under the Spanish form, which was Colon, so that if this latter form had been followed the name for the New World might have been Colonia. Do you know how America was actually named?

There was a Florentine named Amerigo Vespucci. He claimed to have made four expeditions to the New World, and whether he ever did or not, he wrote about them; and a map maker who read his letters and supposed that Amerigo was the real discoverer, proposed the name by which it has ever since been known.



THE GUILLOTINES DAILY TOLL: GIRONDINS ON THEIR WAY TO DEATH

The Girondins, at first allied with the Jacobins, were one of the chief revolutionary parties that arose during the Revolution, but while they had a part in the overthrow of the monarchy they had no share in the infamous September massacres. When the party were defeated in June, 1793, many of their leaders and followers were led to the guillotine.

From the painting by Piloy



CORTES IN MEXICO: A STIRRING EPISODE IN THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN

Receiving costly presents from the Emperor Montezuma II., Cortes sent these to Spain, with reports of his doings, requesting at the same time for himself and his followers the governorship of the country, which he intended to subjugate to the Spanish crown. Then, desiring to be independent of Velasquez, who was associated in the expedition, Cortes, after despatching the best ship to Spain, ordered the destruction of the other vessels, and here he is seen giving orders for the burning of the boats. That accomplished, the followers of Cortes elected him as their commander-in-chief.

From the painting by F. Sans

Great Adventurers

All this is only a slender part of the colour and romance with which **THE BOOK OF HISTORY** is crowded. Here are stories of all the picturesque figures of the past, dear to the heart of youth in all lands, and in all times. Is there any child, with a real childhood, who has not thrilled to the names of the great adventurers — of Marco Polo, the boy who walked to China and grew up in the court of the king; of Captain Cook, whose voyages round the world disclosed so many strange lands and strange people (he by the way was the discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands); of Tamerlane — the lame Timur — the Mongol emperor who made a pyramid of the skulls of his victims; and of Kublai Khan, famed alike in history and in verse?

Is there any properly reared boy, or at least English boy, who has not followed the adventures of Clive and Hastings in India when they wrested that mighty land from the scheming and brilliant Dupleix; of Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the South African Commonwealth; of Canute, the Danish king who conquered England; of Robert Bruce and Richard Cœur de Lion?

Is it not a starved youth who has never read the colourful story of the Crusades, and the kingly courtesy of Saladin; who does not know the story of Joan of Arc, or Mary Queen of Scots; who has never heard how Catherine, the young German princess, became Empress

of Russia, and one of the greatest rulers of all time; or how Gustavus Adolphus took a handful of his valiant Swedish soldiers and conquered half of eastern Europe; who has not revelled in the wild adventures of Cortes and Pizarro in their conquests of Mexico and Peru, or followed LaSalle and Champlain in their explorations of the heart of North America, or devoured the legends of Capt. John Smith, or the treachery of Benedict Arnold, or the daring attempt of John Brown to cause a negro uprising in the South?

And then there were the heroes of ancient times — Joseph in Egypt, rising to become Prime Minister; Cambyzes, who won a kingdom and a queen at a single stroke of his sword (he killed the reigning monarch); Leonidas with his heroes at Thermopylae; Omar at the head of the conquering Saracens, and scores of others, not to speak of the half mythical heroes, like Romulus, founder of Rome, and Hector of Troy.

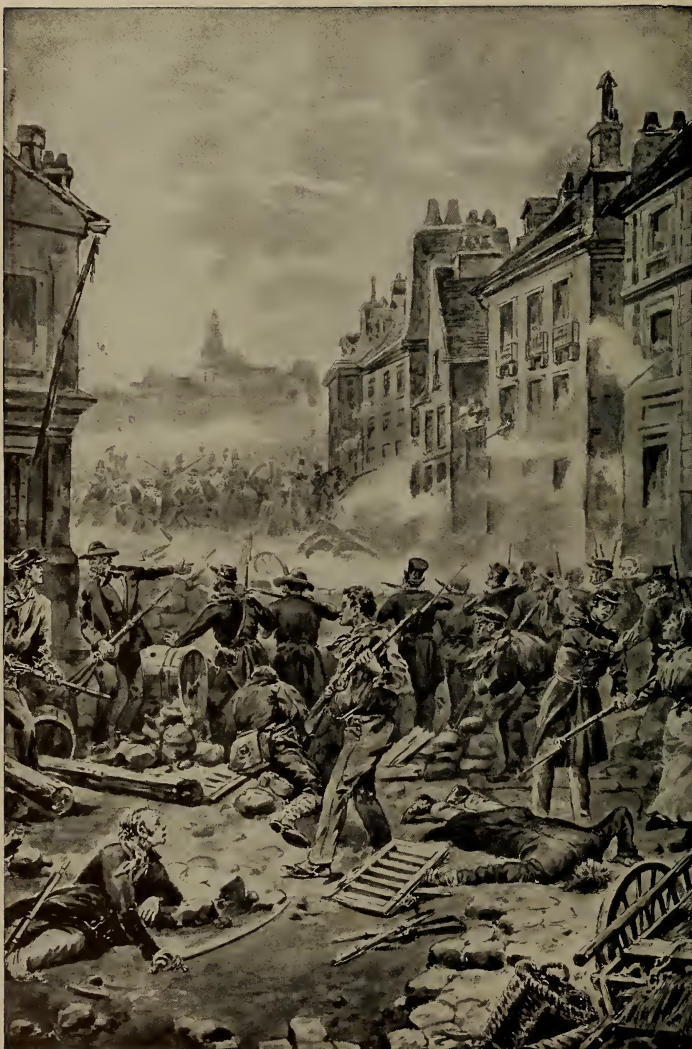
Great Women in History

Some of the ablest rulers and most notable figures in history have been women. Who is there who does not know the story of Zenobia, Queen of the desert kingdom of Palmyra, who defied the whole power of mighty Rome and long resisted its cohorts? The ruins of her capital are among the finest which have come down to us, finer than almost anything we have left of the Rome which destroyed her. And there is the picturesque figure of the Queen of Sheba, who figures alike in



NORTH AMERICAN MOUNDS AND THEIR PURPOSES

The American mounds were sometimes used for burial purposes by the primitive peoples. But the mound also entered into their worship, and the third illustration shows a religious ceremony centring round a small mound with symbolic shell and reversed arrows, while the chief huts of the village are burning. How large some of the mounds were is well illustrated in the second picture, some of them having from three to seven million cubic feet of material.



FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF PARIS DURING THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY, 1848
From the drawing by Wegner

What general won a kingdom and a queen at a single stroke of his sword?

biblical and profane narrative, celebrated for her beauty which snared the heart of Solomon. Yet another famous queen, still earlier, was Dido, reputed founder of Carthage, the city that long rivaled Rome in the struggle for world power.

Greater than any was Cleopatra, the last of the Egyptian queens, and the last of one of the most famous dynasties of ancient times — the Greek Ptolemies, who ruled in Egypt for over three hundred years, and under whose rule their capital, Alexandria, became the centre of civilisation and light.



MARSHAL NEY DEFENDING THE REAR-GUARD IN THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW

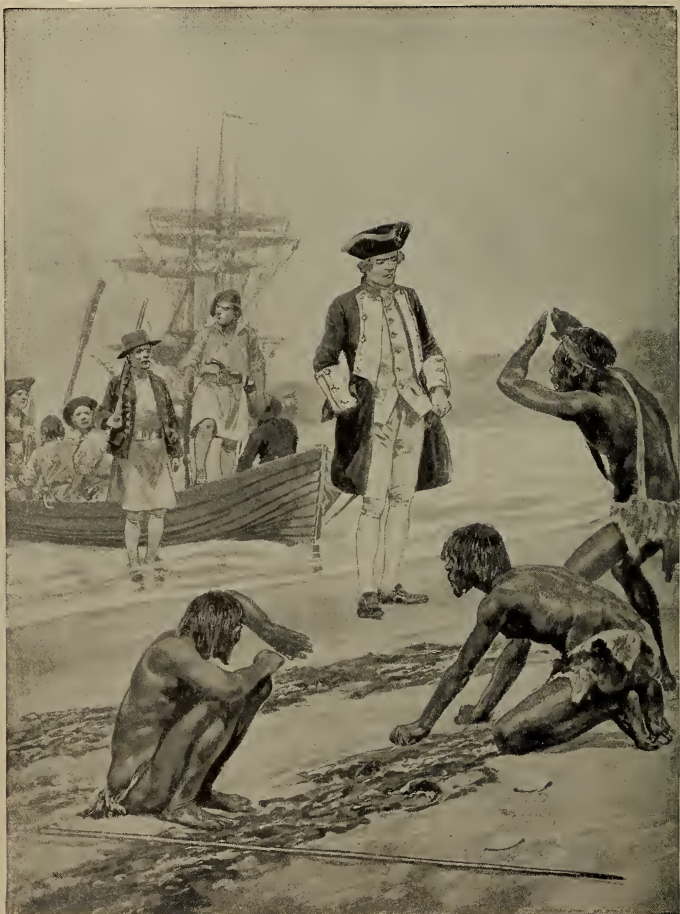
In the whole history of Napoleon's campaigns there is nothing more terrible or tragic than the experiences of his army during the ill-fated Russian expedition. Retreating from Moscow the Grand Army of the Emperor was subjected to great hardships and harassing attacks, these tremendously reducing the number of the men. The frosts came, and the retreat became a hideous nightmare relieved only by the indomitable heroism of the rear-guard under Marshal Ney.

From the painting by Adolphe Yvon

In Rome there were many empresses, some of them more infamous than famous, but in contrast thereto were many noble figures, like Cornelia, the heroic Mother of the Gracchi, who, after both her sons had been murdered, wept that she had no more to offer.

The Protector of Columbus

In later times, was it not to the Spanish Queen Isabella of Castile that Columbus largely owed the realisation of his dream to seek a sea route to India sailing toward the west? And after her came great Queen Elizabeth, under whom the sea power of the Spaniards was broken and the expeditions sent out which made this an English instead of a Spanish speaking land. Of the same period was the luckless Mary Queen of Scots, whose ambitions clashed with those of Elizabeth and led to her melancholy fate. And there was Catherine de Medici, so long a power in France, and Maria Theresa in Austria, and more notable than either the aggressive figure of the German princess who became Catherine the Great of Russia.



CAPTAIN COOK LANDING AT ADVENTURE BAY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, IN 1777

A graphic representation of the reception of the famous navigator by the Tasmanian aborigines, who regarded the white men with mingled dread and veneration. The last native Tasmanian died several decades ago, chiefly as a result of the convict settlement of the island, and the race is now quite extinct.

What Vice-President of the United States tried to found an independent empire in North America?

And besides rulers and women of affairs, countless others stand out in history. Does not Helen of Troy remain the synonym of loveliness, and the fatal power of beauty? Did not Aspasia almost share with Pericles his ascendancy in Athens? And there was Hypatia of Alexandria, whose beauty and great learning drew upon her the wrath of the ignorant mob and led to her tragic fate.

In all history there is no more heroic martyr than Joan of Arc, the peasant girl who became the defender of France, and after her death its national heroine. And after her were Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday and many another.

The name of Lucretia Borgia was long a synonym for feminine iniquity, but if more recent writers may be trusted, much of her evil fame was undeserved. At any rate she was a lady of great beauty and a patroness of arts and letters. Nor shall we forget the name of the single poetess which has come down to us from all the literature of antiquity, burning Sappho, she who was called the Tenth Muse.

Pivotal Points of History

Do you know how near the United States came to be a French or Spanish speaking land instead of English? Do you know what far away events really determined these important questions? Why did the battle of Blenheim decide the fate of the French in the New World, and the destruction of the Spanish Armada put an end to the Spanish dreams of conquest in North America?

At one time the French seemed likely to dominate the whole half of the continent, and even after the War of the Revolution and the



THE FAMOUS STONE IMAGES AT RONORORAKA IN EASTER ISLAND



LANDING A CARGO OF NEGRO SLAVES IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Slavery was introduced into the English colonies in 1619, when a Dutch ship sold the little colony at Jamestown, twenty negro slaves. The institution spread until all the colonies held slaves. The trade was fostered by the British Government in the eighteenth century, as it was thought to aid the prosperity of the colonies. Slaves could not be used to advantage in the Northern colonies, and so slavery gradually disappeared in that section. In the South, more and more slaves were brought in. Later the colonists themselves engaged in the traffic, which was not forbidden by national law until 1808.

Specially drawn for the HISTORY OF THE WORLD by J. Walter Wilson, R. I.

formation of the American Republic they still held the great Mississippi Valley from which eleven states were afterwards formed. Do you know why the French gave up this vast empire, or what was the price that we paid for it? And how was Canada lost to the French through the capture of the Heights of Abraham above Quebec?

All great struggles have had some pivotal point. In our Civil War which was it? Was it Appomattox, when Lee surrendered, or Gettysburg when the Confederate armies invaded the North? Or was it really Vicksburg when the Confederacy was nearly cut in two? And again, in the War of the Revolution, was it the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, or of Burgoyne at Saratoga which marked the turning point?

The Huns and the Saracens

Did the fall of Napoleon really date from Waterloo, or from the disastrous retreat from Moscow? Was it Wellington's famous "thin red line" which proved the undoing of the Corsican, or was it in reality "Generals January and February" in Russia?

Did you know that it was not a hundred miles from Waterloo that Attila the Hun met his decisive defeat in his effort to conquer all Western Europe? And that this same battle near Chalons was on nearly the same ground as the so-called Battle of the Marne when the Germans were turned back in their rush upon Paris?

What if the Huns had won and become the masters of Europe? Would its history have been the same? Or did some higher fate intervene? Do you know that it was not two hundred miles from the scene



ARX CAROLINA: THE HUGUENOT SETTLEMENT ON THE RIVER OF MAY

Religious persecution in France during the latter half of the seventeenth century impelled a company of French Huguenots to emigrate to North America. Their first settlement on the coast of South Carolina was abandoned and the second on the St. John's River in Florida was destroyed by the Spaniards. This old print of Fort Caroline shows what they hoped to do rather than what they really accomplished.

What general sent the laconic message: "I came, I saw, I conquered":



THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON QUEBEC IN 1775: THE DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY IN LEADING THE ASSAULT

The American attack on Quebec occurred on the last night of the year 1775, when in a bitter wind General Montgomery and his men made for the lower corner of the town. At the Pré de Ville barrier they were stopped by the discharge of a battery, Montgomery and a dozen others falling dead in the snow, and the remainder flying for their lives into the darkness.

From the painting by J. Trumbull



CARRYING OFF AN EMPEROR OF JAPAN: THE ABDUCTION OF GO-SHIRAKAWA IN THE YEAR 1159

A striking episode in the early history of Japan, illustrated from the drawing of a contemporary artist, a monk named Keion

All History Under Your Thumb

THE BOOK OF HISTORY is first and before all a wonderful and absorbing *story*, and offers hundreds of evenings of delightful reading. But it is also a great book of reference. This has been made possible by an exhaustive index, covering every phase and incident of world history. The index covers nearly 200 pages of this history, and has nearly *fifty thousand* separate references, to the men, the peoples, the places which figure in this titanic story. Two specimen pages of the index are given at the end of this booklet.

On what island of the Pacific were found the strangest and largest stone effigies outside of Egypt?

of Attila's defeat to where another vast invading host, the Saracens, met their "Waterloo"? It was at Poitiers, in the Loire country, that they were defeated by Charles Martel — Charles the Hammer — and Europe was saved from becoming a Mohammedan possession.

These and scores of other famous struggles are a part of the rich stores of **THE BOOK OF HISTORY**. As you read about them you realise what a dominating part war once played in the life of the nations. In the centuries that are gone, it sometimes seemed as if fighting was the normal condition of life. As we look back we see how war has been growing less in frequency and shorter in duration. Our Civil War lasted a little over four years, and the War of the Revolution about six. Under Napoleon, Europe was practically never at peace for about a quarter of a century. Back of that was the Thirty Years' War, and back of that the so-called Hundred Years' War. In the Roman days, the temple of Janus was closed rarely for five hundred years.

War Is Disappearing

The struggle between the Japanese and Russia lasted only a few months, and the Franco-Prussian War, which ended with the downfall of Napoleon III, was practically over in about six weeks. The Austro-Prussian War which fixed the primacy of Prussia among the German states, is sometimes called the Seven Weeks' War. The war between the United States and Spain lasted a little over fifteen weeks. Since the Crimean War, which was over half a century ago, no



THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT IN THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

What alien race transmitted and introduced eastern civilisation into Europe?



TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION: PATRICK HENRY'S FAMOUS SPEECH

The passage of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament caused great excitement in the colonies. The colonists claimed that a tax of this kind could not be imposed without their consent, and many meetings of protest were held in the various colonies. In the Virginia Assembly, Patrick Henry, a young lawyer, made a dramatic speech of protest, and was able to force through the Assembly resolutions denying the right of Parliament to tax America without her consent. This picture, made from an old engraving, is incorrect in many particulars, as the speech was made in St. John's Church in Richmond, a very plain and simple edifice, not a noble hall as here shown. The church, somewhat enlarged, is still standing in Richmond.

How long after the Revolutionary War was the United States of America established?

European struggle has much outlasted a year until "The Great Conflagration." Not in all its history was so great a part of Europe ever involved in war as in this last titanic struggle.

All these things may not be of vital interest in your life or in the lives of your children; but they are intensely interesting and your life and theirs is richer and has larger backgrounds and vistas for knowing something about them.

A Story Book for the Young

Most fathers and mothers have experienced the incessant demands of the children for a story. "Tell us a story." They are not so easy to invent — good ones are not! And here is a perfect mine of them. There is hardly a child in the world who does not love to be told about the *beginnings* of things. It is singular what logical minds the children have. Perhaps a part of it is just mere greediness. But when it comes to a story, there is always the demand: "Begin at the beginning." So that they may get it all!

And here is a wonder book of beginnings — the beginnings of the United States, the beginnings of America, the beginnings of England, the beginnings of France, of Italy, of Rome, of Greece, of Egypt — of all the empires and of all the peoples — of China, and India, and Japan, and of the great Mongol empires of the Middle Ages, and of the Mohammedan kingdoms and so many others.

Here are stories about the Boston "Tea Party," and how the War of the Revolution began, and of the coming of the *Mayflower*, and the beginnings of New England. And how slavery came to be introduced into the United States. How the great invasions of the Angles and Danes and Normans transformed England from a "British" or



THE OLD CITY HALL, WITH THE PARK IN THE FOREGROUND



WASHINGTON'S FIRST ENTRY AS PRESIDENT INTO NEW YORK CITY IN 1789
 Washington's journey from Mount Vernon, his Virginia estate, to New York, where he was to be inaugurated President, was a triumphal progress. He set out April 16, and made almost the entire journey on horseback. An escort from Alexandria accompanied him to Georgetown, and from thence, always with an escort sent out by the towns along the way, he passed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Jersey to New York. Flowers were strewn in his pathway, and speeches of welcome were made. This old engraving represents him in the streets of New York.

Celtic nation into an Anglo-Saxon, or shall we say Anglo-Celtic nation. How the Franks came to France, and the Russians to Russia. Here is the story of the great Saracen empire, and how nearly it came to conquering Europe; and how it was defeated and thrown back. How the fierce Mongol or Asiatic tribes burst upon Europe during what were called the Dark Ages, and ravaged many lands. How in central Asia there were vast empires, as under Jenghis Khan, greater in extent than anything that has been known since the Roman dominion. How the vast power of the Romans began and how it came to decline. And the fate of other world conquerors.

Relics of Early Peoples

But there are stories of beginnings far back of all these — the earliest traces of the peoples who inhabited the Italian peninsula and Greece and Crete, and the shores of Asia Minor — the earliest European art and pottery, and the making of weapons and primitive tools. You know of the lovely Tanagra vases. They had forerunners among these early people that must go back many, many centuries before anything like the Greek art had begun to arise. And doubtless you have seen some of the beautiful work done by the Etruscans, who developed a high degree of civilisation long before the Romans.

It is very curious how this childish thirst to “begin at the beginning,” — to know the origin of things, — has become almost the dominant note in the modern writing of history. It *is* the dominant note in **THE BOOK OF HISTORY**. Someone once said of a distinguished man of science, who did very original work, that his success was due to the fact that even as a grown man he could *ask a child's*



THE BURNING OF THE TUILERIES BY THE COMMUNARDS OF PARIS

After a series of murderous engagements, the army under Marshal MacMahon forced its way into Paris and defeated the Communards. The latter, however, were determined to revenge themselves upon their conquerors, and this they did by leveling the Vendôme column, burning the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, and other public buildings, and shooting the clergy who fell into their hands. In the punishments which followed twenty-six ringleaders were executed, and about 10,000 who had been taken with arms in their hands were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment.



THE BEGINNING OF AMERICA'S VAST RAILROAD SYSTEMS: THE FIRST TRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. Although railways for the purpose of carrying stone, gravel and other heavy materials were used in America as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, it was not until August 9th, 1826, that Horatio Allen, a civil engineer, took the first regular locomotive, "The Stourbridge Lion," from Hopendale, Pa., to Carbondale. On this trip Mr. Allen ran the engine himself, allowing no one else on it, as he considered the risk of life too great. The line was begun two years previously, and both locomotive and rails were procured from England.

From the painting by E. L. Henry. Copyright, 1900, by C. Kluckner, 7 West 28th Street, New York.

When did an American fleet defeat an African force in the Mediterranean?



HENRY HUDSON ABANDONED BY HIS CREW IN HUDSON BAY

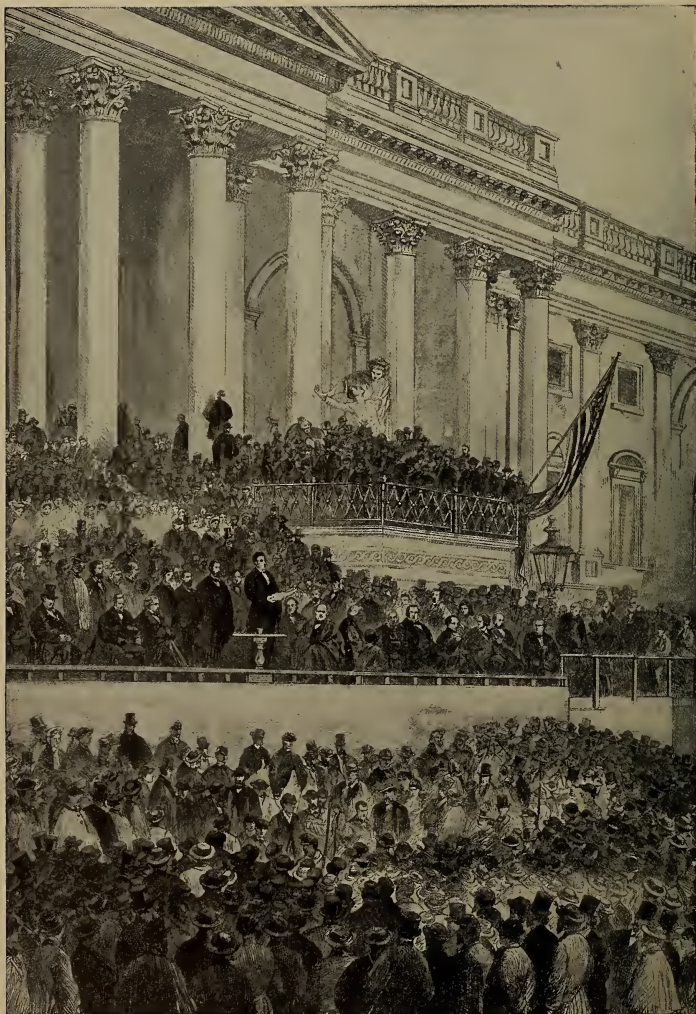
From the painting by John Collier

question, that is, he could look at his problems with the perfectly open, fresh mind of a child. The old dry-as-dust historians could not do this. That is why history got such an evil name for dullness. But this is its characteristic no longer. As Professor Bryce says, in his Introduction, history has become really a new science; and **THE BOOK OF HISTORY** is the first work of its kind which has attempted in a comprehensive and yet readable way to present the world's history in this new spirit and with the new light.

A New and Original Plan

Nothing is more curious than to observe how nearly every people and race in history has considered itself more or less the centre of things. The rest of the world did not vastly matter.

In the beginning man naively believed that the earth, or more particularly the little part he knew about, was the centre of the universe, and of course the earth was made for man. All of the ancient folk thought of the earth as flat, except possibly the Greeks, who had the earth resting on the shoulders of Atlas, and it was more convenient, therefore, to think of it as a globe. Others less, or more, imaginative dreamed of it as resting on the back of a turtle. For the Greeks, all the rest of mankind were the "ba-ba" race—for so their speech sounded to the Greeks—hence our word barbarian.



PRESIDENT FOR THE SECOND TIME: LINCOLN'S GREAT SPEECH IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

Lincoln's second inauguration as President of the United States, which took place a few weeks before the surrender of General Lee, marked at once the crowning moment in the history of the Republican party and also in the life of the famous Western lawyer. His overwhelming majority of over 400,000 on election day proved conclusively that the people were with him. The picture on this page shows the front of the Capitol at Washington as it appeared on that occasion, when Lincoln gave utterance to what has come to be regarded as one of his noblest phrases: "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

What still remains and for 2,000 years has been the most extensive construction ever undertaken by man?

The "Middle" Kingdom

In the same way, the Chinese called their native land the Middle Kingdom. The Eastern Kingdom was Japan, and the Western Kingdom was the rest of the earth. What did the rest matter! But the Chinese actually had more justification for this childlike view than our Western races, which have always had a good deal of the same notion. It is a strange fact that to-day, even with the amazing growth



GENERAL VIEW OF KINGSTON, THE CAPITAL OF JAMAICA



STREET TRAVELLING IN KINGSTON BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE

What was the original price paid for Manhattan Island?



MARTHA WASHINGTON, THE HOSTESS OF LONG AGO

During Washington's two administrations the seat of government was first in New York and then in Philadelphia. Above is a picture showing Mrs. Washington receiving a number of guests. The formality and stiffness of court manners were observed, and no one was admitted to the receptions who was not dressed according to rules of etiquette which he or she had learned. The French ambassador was astonished when Jefferson came to the Presidency, as being incompatible with republican simplicity. Jefferson went so far to the other extreme that he gave offense to foreign diplomats.

of modern Europe and its tremendous increase of population, and with a hundred and fifty millions of people added in the New World, *one-half of the human race is still to be found within the confines of the two nations of China and India.* Five hundred years ago the proportion must have been more than two to one. And yet for Cato, and doubtless most other Romans, the Roman Empire was all the world! Little they recked of India, and of China they scarcely knew anything more than hearsay.

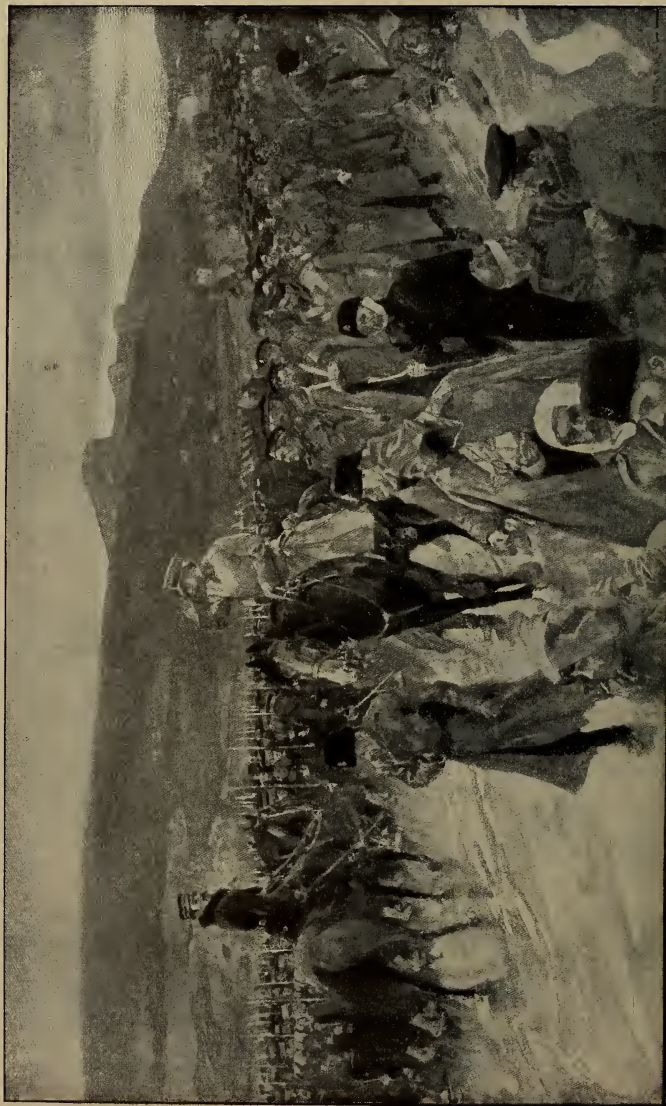
The usual way of planning a world history is to begin with the early civilisations of Babylonia, of Assyria and Egypt, continue with those of Greece and Rome, and then go on down through the Dark Ages to modern times. And all because all that was known of antiquity up to a few years ago was handed down to us by Greek and Roman writers; and works in Greek and Latin were all that were studied by the scholars of the Middle Ages—as by many scholars still! Such a proceeding was perfectly logical to the Greeks and the Romans themselves, and is still to their direct descendants.

Whence Came European Culture

But the people of western Europe and northern Europe are not their descendants, in any sense of the word. They do not speak a Greek or Latin tongue, do not belong to the Mediterranean races, and even their culture and customs and ideals are native to them and are their own in a far greater degree than was generally supposed even a few years ago.



THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR IN AN ENGAGEMENT IN HAMPTON ROADS



JAPANESE ENTRY INTO THE RANKS OF GREAT POWERS: HER GREATEST MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT THE TAKING OF PORT ARTHUR
This drawing represents a company of Japanese forces entering Port Arthur after the capitulation, passing the Russians on their way out of the surrendered fort, on Jan. 7, 1905

What Are "Americans"?

All this is equally true of the people of the United States and Canada. They are derived almost wholly from the northern part of Europe and are almost wholly of Teutonic or Baltic stock. They come from Great Britain and Ireland in the first line, and then from Germany and Holland, and from Scandinavia, Russia and Poland, and from Hungary and Austria. The intermixture of the Latin races is relatively small. Save for the Italians and Greeks, the incursion of the Mediterranean peoples into America, north of Mexico, has been slight. Even from the remotest times the Spaniards, the Portuguese and the South of France have contributed a very small share.

Now it is known that a rude civilisation was indigenous to Central or Western Europe back to the remotest days. What is coming vaguely to be called Alpine or Glacial man — Drift Man — certainly existed in France, Germany and England at a time that reaches back to the earliest days of which we know. Later civilisation may have flourished more precociously along the Mediterranean, but the old idea of a pure Hellenic-Latin stream of culture is no longer tenable.

The projectors of *THE BOOK OF HISTORY*, therefore, have ingeniously modified the plan of the older world histories. The first volume is made up almost entirely of material which was not available to the historians of half a century ago, namely the *History of Man*



THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN, JUNE 19TH, 1867

The last great tragedy in the history of Mexico occurred on June 19th, 1867. Maximilian, who two years before had been proclaimed emperor by Napoleon III., found himself called upon to defend his empire against the standard of revolt raised by the deposed President Juarez. While defending Queretaro with troops of 8,000 men, he was, on the night of May 10th, betrayed by General Lopez. The above picture shows the ill-starred emperor's last moments; he has breakfasted and taken the sacrament, and is preparing to accompany the two officers to the place of execution.

From the painting by Jean Paul Laurens



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HALIFAX, SHOWING ITS FINE HARBOUR

Valentine

Before History. Then, as we do not know as yet which of the ancient peoples really ushered in the Beginnings of Civilisation, **THE BOOK OF HISTORY** takes up the story of the different races and peoples by continents rather than from a purely imaginative idea of priority.

The Story of the Nations

The oldest continuous civilisation of which we know is that of China, and it is the story of China and Japan with which the historical part of the work opens. The history of the next most populous land, the vast empire of India, with its adjacent peoples, follows. Then comes what may be called the Near East, and here are described the empires of Western Asia, from the most ancient down to our own



BRITISH COLUMBIA'S HOUSE OF LEGISLATURE AT VICTORIA



THADDEUS REYTEN, THE POLISH PATRIOT, AT THE DIET OF WARSAW

Poland's Patriots

Poland's misfortunes fell thick upon her in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when she was partitioned among stronger powers. At the Diet of Warsaw, in 1773, called to sanction the dismemberment of the country, Thaddeus Reyten, deputy of Novogrudok, whose integrity gained for him the surname of the Polish Cato, unmindful of lavish bribes, opposed the election of a Russian Marshal for Poland, and when the weak king, Stanislaus, would have yielded, the intrepid Reyten, with four companions, kept possession of the sanctuary until he saw the confederation held in the open air. Seeing that further opposition was useless he returned home, and the partition treaty was then ratified. The tragic moment is portrayed on the page which follows.

Whose proclamation set free the largest number of human beings in bondage in all history?



RUINS OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF KASHGAR IN EASTERN TURKESTAN

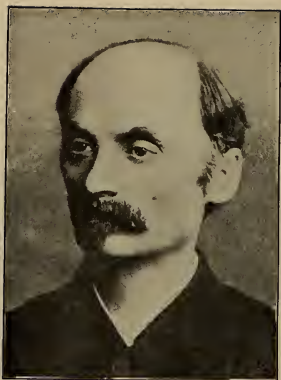
times. Africa, with the vast antiquity of Egypt comes next, then Europe, and finally the story of the New World.

It is a novel idea to plan the work on these lines; refreshingly original and tending markedly to free the mind from the notion that the story of a few tribes along the Nile and the Mediterranean, or along the Baltic and the North Sea, constitutes universal history.

Within each of these larger divisions, the story is followed chronologically, as is natural, and when we come to the Great Division of Europe we find that more than half of the whole work is given over to its separate nations. The New World occupies the larger part of the two final volumes. From this unique point of view, and with the narrative carried on in this wise, we gain a new conception of the history of the earth, and certainly a far juster comprehension of the role of the separate races than from any such work hitherto published.



GENERAL VIEW OF SAN DOMINGO, THE BURIAL PLACE OF COLUMBUS



PROF. A. H. SAYCE

Professor of Assyriology at the University of Oxford. He has brought his deep knowledge of their mighty past to the aid of the readers of THE BOOK OF HISTORY.



WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE

Professor of Egyptology at the University College, London. He is perhaps the greatest living authority on the antiquities of Egypt, and the explorations there.

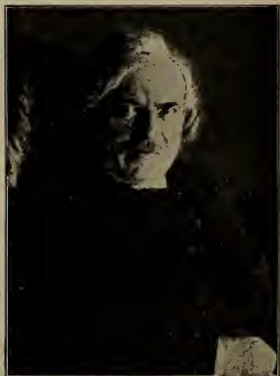
The Distinguished Editorial Staff

THE BOOK OF HISTORY has drawn for its production on the best scholarship of Europe and America. A glance at the list of contents to be found on a later page of this booklet is sufficient to indicate their quality of standing. Many different nations are represented, chiefly English and German, an obvious guarantee of the perfect impartiality and international character of the work.



PROFESSOR JOHANNES RANKE

Has been for many years professor at the celebrated University of Munich. Writes for THE BOOK OF HISTORY on the World Before History.



PROFESSOR JOSEPH KOHLER

Professor at the University of Berlin, traveller and explorer. Writes for THE BOOK OF HISTORY on The Development of Man.



ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE

Justly famous for his research into the life of primitive peoples. Independently of Darwin, he worked out the great theory of the Evolution of Life.



DAVID GEORGE HOGARTH

Explorer, geographer and author. In charge of the English explorations in Asia Minor. A well known authority on the history of the ancient Greeks.

Written by Master Minds

In former times it was possible for a single writer to gain a smattering of world history and then write his ideas about it. That day has gone by. So enormously has the wealth of material increased, it is no longer possible for a single mind even to pretend to encompass it. **THE BOOK OF HISTORY** is the work of scores of scholars, each an authority, each telling the story nearest his heart.



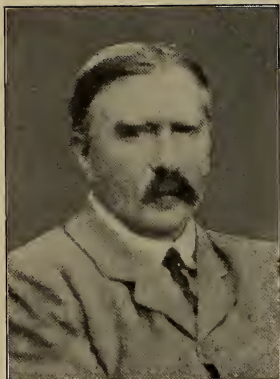
FREDERICK HARRISON

Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law at Lincoln's Inn (London), Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society. A learned and interesting writer.



WILLIAM JOHNSON SOLLAS

Professor at Oxford of Geology and Paleontology, whose monumental work on "The Age of the Earth" is a mine of wealth for students.



ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON

Is one of the four famous Benson brothers so well known for learning and literary ability. Mr. Benson has added his quota to the interest of **THE BOOK OF HISTORY**.



OSCAR BROWNING

University Lecturer in History and Principal of Cambridge University Day Training College, a well known writer on medieval and modern history.

The Stamp of Authority

For long years **THE BOOK OF HISTORY** will remain *the* standard world history, the single work which has commanded the highest scholarship of its time, drawn fully upon the rich stores of new knowledge which the last fifty or seventy-five years have disclosed and presents all this vast panorama of the world in the form of a concise and fascinating *story*.



SIR RAY LANKESTER

Long Professor at Oxford, later Curator of the celebrated British Museum of Natural History. A distinguished writer and authority on the subject of pre-historic man.



SIR HARRY H. JOHNSON

Traveller and geographer, well known as a writer on scientific and historical subjects. Writes a comprehensive story of the development of the British Empire.



THE SUPREME LAND OF MARVELS

BY SIR WILLIAM LEE - WARNER,
DR. E. SCHMIDT AND A. D. INNES

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

THERE is no tract of the earth's surface whose story appeals to the imagination so vividly, so intensely, as that of India. India is the supreme land of marvels, of mystery, of the supernatural; of miracles which appeal to us not as the figments of superstitious ignorance, but as mani-

The Land of Myth and Mystery

festations of the incomprehensible. A land vast, unknown, unknowable, where the keenest of Western minds, after a lifetime of endeavour, profess that they know no more of the inner being of the people than they did at the beginning. A land full of the grotesque, yet whose grotesqueness has a terrific quality—fantastic, yet solemn. A land of countless revolutions, where yet there seems to brood, changeless, eternal, the spirit of an immortal past.

Utterly remote from the ideas and the civilisation of the conquering races of the West, India is, nevertheless, the first recorded home of a vast migratory wave of that same Aryan stock from which, in later ages, those conquering races sprang. Rome and Athens were yet in the womb of a far-off future, Troy and Mycenæ were unborn, the great Sheikh Abraham had not founded his race, when the fair Aryan folk were sweeping over the plains of Hindustan. Before David sang, or Homer, their ballads were commemorating the

deeds of their national heroes; in the Land of the Five Rivers mothers were telling their children tales which sprang from the same sources as Grecian mythology, Celtic folk-lore, and Teutonic legend. The ancient language of the conquerors was the eldest branch of that primal stock which in other regions and ages developed distinctive perfections in the utterance of Plato, of Virgil, or of Shakespeare.

But through the ages those Eastern Aryans were severed from their Western kinsfolk; they worked out their own development apart. Once, East and West clashed when Alexander pierced the barrier, and led his victorious army into the Punjab; but the contact was brief. Again the veil fell. The centuries rolled on, Imperial Rome rose and crumbled, a second Rome achieved and held a spiritual domination which was already tottering, ere Europe traced out the untrodden high-

way of the ocean, and the veil was raised. In the interval—a period of some eighteen hundred years—all that Europe knew of India was derived from hearsay among the peoples of Western Asia, and the reports of an occasional enterprising traveller; fabulous tales, for the most part, of splendour indescribable and wealth incalculable; tales which were the magnet that drew Columbus along the ocean path

Lifting of the Veil



JAPAN

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

BY ARTHUR DIOSY

THE EMPIRE OF THE EASTERN SEAS

ASIA'S furthest outpost towards the vast waters of the Pacific Ocean, a long, narrow chain of rocky, volcanic islands, extends north-east to south-west along the eastern coast of the mainland, separated from it by the Sea of Japan and the China Seas. A glance at the map shows this long string of more than three thousand islands and islets, stretching from $51^{\circ} 5'$, the latitude of Shumo-shu, the most northern of the Kurile group of islands, down to $21^{\circ} 48'$, the latitude of the South Cape of Formosa, a total length of nearly thirty degrees. Its component parts extend from $157^{\circ} 10'$ east longitude, at Shumo-shu, as far westwards as $119^{\circ} 20'$, the position of the extreme western islets of the Pescadores, or Hokoto, archipelago, a distance of nearly thirty-eight degrees, the total breadth of the Empire of Dai Nippon—Great Japan.

The enormous length of the island empire, the configuration of which is likened by the Japanese to the slender body of a dragon-fly, provides a great variety of climate, from the Arctic rigour of the Kurile Islands and the Siberian climate, with its long and terrible winter and its short but fierce summer, obtaining in the larger northern islands, to the sweltering, steamy heat of Formosa, the tropic of Cancer passing through that island and through the Pescadores. These

extreme temperatures apart—and they prevail only at the ends of the empire—Japan possesses a temperate climate, similar to that of the northern shores of the Mediterranean, but colder in winter and much damper, the excessive humidity causing both heat and cold to be very trying, though never dangerous. The rainfall is especially heavy in June and in September, but no month is entirely without rain. The hottest period of the year is called *dō-yō*, corresponding to our "dog-days," and follows the rainy season of June and early July.

Japan owes its great humidity, the consequent fertility of such parts of its surface as are cultivable—about 84.3 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper is too rocky to yield food for man—and the luxuriant verdure that clothes the lower slopes of its wooded hills, to its insular position, and, chiefly, to two great factors, a current and a wind. The great warm current known as the Kuro-shio, the Black Brine, or Black Tide, flowing from the tropical region between the Philippines and Formosa, raises the temperature of the east coast, and, where it is in part deflected by contact with the southern coast of Kiū-shū, also of the west coast, acting in the same beneficent manner as the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. The wind that

**Length and
Breadth of
Great Japan**

**What Japan
Owes to
its Position**

THE BOOK OF HISTORY

Its Plan and Scope

From the foregoing pages you have gained some idea of what a wealth and variety of subjects are treated and illustrated in this new work. But it is difficult to grasp the long range of time it covers, the number of peoples whose history it relates, the myriad events it describes, the vast territory on which the great human drama has been played.

Only months through which your evenings have been beguiled in following its pages can make you familiar with the story in its entirety. But it will help you to realise the store of good reading which these 12 sumptuous volumes contain, for yourself and your children, to run over a brief summary of the chief sections into which the work is divided.

Such a summary follows. In reading this, consider that each entry means a chapter or a section only; and you will realise how comprehensive and embracing is this new story of the world.

First Grand Division MAN AND THE UNIVERSE

It is impossible to understand the history of man unless you know something of his beginnings and something too of the history of the earth on which you dwell. Much of all this has been revealed only through the latest discoveries and investigations of science and archaeology. The first division of THE BOOK OF HISTORY presents a symposium of modern thought concerning these revelations and the problems to which they have given rise.

A View across the Ages.

Summary of World History.

Chronology of 10,000 Years.

Time-table of the Nations.

The Beginning of the Earth.

Four Periods of the Earth's Development.

Geological Clock of the World's Life.

Beginning of Life on the Earth.

How Man obtained Mastery of the Earth.

THE WORLD BEFORE HISTORY

The Wonderful Story of Drift Man.

The Appearance of Man on the Earth.

Life of Man in the Stone Age.

Primitive Man in the Past and Present.

The Home Life of Primitive Folk.

When History was dawning.

THE GREAT STEPS IN MAN'S DEVELOPMENT

The Material Progress of Mankind.

Beginnings of Commerce.

The Higher Progress of Mankind.

BIRTH OF CIVILISATION AND GROWTH OF RACES

Seven Wonders of Ancient Civilisation.

Rise of Civilisation in Egypt.

Rise of Civilisation in Mesopotamia.

Rise of Civilisation in Europe.

The Triumph of Race.

Alphabet of the World's Races.

Ethnological Chart of the Human Race.

MAKING OF NATIONS AND INFLUENCE OF NATURE

Birth and Growth of Nations.

Land and Water and Greatness of Peoples.

Environment and the Life of Nations.

The Size and Power of Nations.

Second Grand Division THE FAR EAST

The Far East falls into two sections, Asiatic and Oceanic.

The Asiatic comprises the insular empire of Japan; and, on the continent, China, Korea, and Siberia, the extreme northern territory which, though extending far westward, must be treated as one.

The Oceanic division includes the Australian continent, with the island of Tasmania; the Pacific islands grouped under the names of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, to which last New Zealand is attached, the whole being conveniently associated under the name of Oceania; and the Malay Archipelago, or Malaysia, lying between Australia and the Asiatic continent.

JAPAN

The Empire of the Eastern Seas.

Qualities of the Japanese People.

Making and Shaping of the Nation.

The Golden Age of Old Japan.

The Eve of the Great Change.

Great Dates in History of Japan.

Birth and Growth of Buddhism.

Rise of Christianity in Japan.

The Opening of the Gates.

The Real Creators of New Japan.

Reorganising the Nation.

New Japan overcomes Old China.

The Triumph of New Japan.

SIBERIA

The Land and its Peoples.
The Advance of the Russians.
Siberia in our own Time.

CHINA

The Land and the People.
The Ancient Faiths of China.
The Dynasties of Antiquities.
The Empire in Dissolution.
The Empire Restored.
Rise of the Manchu Power.
Fifty Years of Changing China.
Christianity in China.
The Great Change — China a Republic.

MALAYSIA

Races of Primitive Culture.
Coming of the Asiatics.
Europeans in Malaysia.

THE ISLANDS AND THEIR STORY

Java: The Centre of the Dutch Indies.
Sumatra: The Stepping-Stone from Asia.
Borneo: Largest of the Malay Islands.
Celebes: Smallest of the Larger Islands.
Philippine Islands.

KOREA

The Land of the Morning Calm.
Great Dates in the History of Korea.

OCEANIA

Men and Manners in Oceania.
The Island Nations of the South Sea.

Hawaii: Beginning and End of a Kingdom.
Samoa and its Settlement by the Powers.
Tonga: The Last South Sea Kingdom.
New Zealand.
The Western Powers in the South Seas.

AUSTRALIA

Native Peoples of Australia and Tasmania.
British in Australia.
Development of New South Wales.

Tasmania: The Garden Colony.
Victoria and Queensland.
Western Australia: The Youngest State.
Modern Development of Australia.
Great Dates in the History of Australia.

Third Grand Division THE MIDDLE EAST

The regions included under the heading of the Middle East embrace the Indian Ocean, with so much of the Asiatic Continent as lies east of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, excepting what has already been treated under the heading of the Far East.

In this region, interest attaches primarily to the great Indian peninsula, which, like China, has a recorded history reaching back for nearly five thousand years, but, also like China, remained to Europeans a land of myth and marvel, hidden behind a curtain, of which a corner was raised at rare intervals, until the sixteenth century of our era.

Eastward of India proper lies the great double peninsula of Further India or Indo-China, half Indian and half Chinese in its associations. North lies the mysterious hidden land of Tibet, and beyond that — with Siberia on its northern and China on its eastern boundary — the vast Central Asian territory which bears the general name of Turkestan, the home of nomad hordes that, from time to time, have conquered and devastated half Europe as well as all Asia.

INDIA

The Aryan Invasion.
Buddhism and Jainism.
From Alexander to the Mohammedans.
India Before the Moguls.
The Mogul Empire.
Disruption of the Empire.
The Foundation of British Dominion.
Completion of British Dominion.
The Story of the Mutiny.
The New Empire of India.
Essential Information about India.

CEYLON

Ceylon in the Historical Period.
The Europeans in Ceylon.

FURTHER INDIA

The Land, Its Peoples, and Early History.
Burma and the Malay Peninsula.
Tonquin, Annam, and Cochinchina.

CENTRAL ASIA

Ancient Turkestan and the Early Nomads.
Rise and Fall of the Old Empire of Tibet.
Early Civilisation of Central Asia.
The Great Mongol Empire.

MODERN HISTORY

Tibet, the Land of the Lamas.
Eastern or Chinese Turkestan.
Russian Advance in Central Asia.
Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

Fourth Grand Division THE NEAR EAST

With the Near East we enter upon the regions whose history is in continuous connection with that of Europe from the time when European records begin. Our division covers Persia and all of Asia that lies west of Persia. Geographically, this area is much smaller than that of the preceding divisions; but it has been the scene of still more tremendous and world-shaking events.

For here the Semitic races developed — the races which gave to the world the religion of the Hebrews, and its offspring, the Christian Faith, and Islam. Here was the cradle of those civilisations of the Tigris and Euphrates, the oldest of which we have record, save Egypt.

Here the Chaldaean learnt the secrets of the stars, Babylon and Nineveh rose and fell; Solomon raised his Temple; Aryan conquerors from the East, led first by Cyrus the Persian, fell under the Semite spell; Aryan conquerors from the West, led first by Alexander of Macedon, yielded to the same enchantment.

THE ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

Early Peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt.
Phœnicia, Israel, Assyria, and Persia.

WESTERN ASIA

BABYLONIA

Early States of Babylonia.
Rise of Babylon.
Babylonian Empire in Eclipse.
New Babylonian Empire.
Mesopotamian Civilisation.

ASSYRIA

Assyria in the Making.
Old Empire of Assyria.
New Empire of Assyria.
Empire of the Elamites.

THE EARLY NATIONS

Syria and the Hittite Empire.
Phœnicia and Canaan.
The Hebrew Peoples.

Kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
Judaism and its Development.
Armenia before the Armenians.
Media and the Persians.
Rise of the Persian Empire.

FROM THE RISE OF PERSIA TO MAHOMET

Asia Minor after Alexander.
Bactria: A Greek Centre in the East.
The Jews after the Captivity.
Destruction of Jerusalem.
Roman Empire in Asia.
Empire of Parthia.
Arabia before Islam.

FROM THE TIME OF MAHOMET

Heroic Age of Islam.
Rule of the Mecca Caliphs.
The Great Days of Bagdad.
Western Asia under the Seljuks.
In the Grip of the Mongols.
The Turks in Western Asia.
Western Asia in Our Own Time.

Fifth Grand Division AFRICA

The African Continent forms a geographical region so definite and intelligible that it has been taken by itself as forming our next Grand Division. On the like ground, since it is virtually bisected by the Equator, it has been divided into two main portions — the north and the south.

The northern portion falls into four clearly marked sections: Egypt; the regions bordering on the Mediterranean; the Sahara, with the Sudan (that is, the belt which stretches eastward up to Abyssinia — included in this section — and westward to the Atlantic, inhabited by races only partly negro); and the next belt, almost pure negro, whose southern border is roughly the Equator.

The division of South Africa is less obvious, since, except in the far south, which is not negro but Hottentot, almost the whole land is covered by kindred tribes of Bantu negroes. Here the territorial division is no longer fundamental: its place is taken by the natural division into an account of the native peoples and states, and of the modern development of a European ascendancy.

EGYPT

At the Dawn of History.

To the Time of the Pyramid Builders.
The Early Dynasties.
Great Days of the Old Empire.
Egypt Magnificent in Ruin.
A Religious Upheaval in Ancient Egypt.
The Last Dynasties.
From Alexander to Mahomet.

Since the Ottoman Conquest.
Egypt in Our Own Times.
The Development of the Sudan.

NORTH AFRICA

Carthage in its Grandeur and its Downfall.
Romans in North Africa.
Barbary States in the Middle Ages.
The Modern Barbary States.

Abyssinia's Mountain Kingdom.
The Gold Coast and Slave Coast.
From the Kamerun to the Horn of Africa.
The Europeans in North Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Yellow Races of the South-west.
The Kafir Peoples of the South-east.
The Arab Settlements on the East.
Tribes of North and Central East Africa.

BRITISH AND DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Colony and Its Expansion.
The War and Reconstruction.
South Africa To-day.

PORTUGAL, BELGIUM, AND GERMANY IN SOUTH AFRICA
MADAGASCAR AND THE MASCARENES

Europe: First Division

TO THE SUNDERING OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Until about the close of the fifth century of the Christian Era the history of Europe means in effect the history of just so much as fell within the ken of the Greeks and Romans. In other words, it is first the history of the development of the states of Greece, of that Hellenism which still remains the source of all intellectual life; secondly, the history of the rise and expansion of the Roman dominion which taught the world the meaning of Public Law; and thirdly, the rise of the Christian Church as an organic body. Thus we shall see how the most brilliant of all civilisations — that of the Greeks — came into being, and how and why it failed to maintain — hardly, indeed, acquired — a real political predominance, though it remained a supreme intellectual influence. And next we shall see how an Italian city acquired first local leadership, then territorial dominion, and finally the lordship of the known world. Lastly, we shall see new barbaric forces crushing in upon it, and destroying its fabric; while another fabric of a new order — the Church — comes into being.

FIRST DIVISION—EUROPE TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The Dominance of Greece and Rome.
The Mediterranean in the Middle Ages.

THE EARLY PEOPLES OF SOUTH AND WESTERN EUROPE

The Ancient Peoples of Greece.
The Early Peoples of the Italian Peninsula.
The Kelts and their Characteristics.
Early Peoples of the Iberian Peninsula.

THE STORY OF ANCIENT GREECE

The Heroic or Legendary Age.
The Political Development of Hellas.
The Golden Age of Athens.
Rivalry of the Greek States.

MACEDON

The Earlier History of Macedon.
Alexander the Great and the Making of His Empire.
The Macedonian Supremacy and the Last of Alexander's Empire.

The Passing of Ancient Greece.
Hellenism: A General Survey of Greek Civilisation.

THE STORY OF ANCIENT ROME

The Beginnings of Ancient Rome.
The Struggle with Carthage.
The Decline of the Republic.
Pompey the Great and Julius Cæsar.
Antony and Octavian, and the Dawn of the Augustan Age.
Rome under Tiberius Cæsar.
The Degradation of the Purple.
Rome Under the Good Emperors.
The Reconstructed Empire: Constantine under the Banner of the Cross.
The Coming of the Goths.
Why Rome Fell.

THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

The Development of Slavery.
Slavery in the Ancient Empires.
Slavery Among the Greeks and Romans.
The Effects of the Slave System.

Europe: Second Division

EASTERN EUROPE

From the Sundering of Rome to the French Revolution

With the partition of the "World Empire" of Rome into East and West, the History of Europe also divides into two main streams; not indeed without their points of contact, but following distinct courses until the shock of the French Revolution brings all the nations of Europe into closer political relations.

In our next division, therefore, we trace the course of events in Eastern Europe during this period. The West is Latin, Celtic, Teutonic; the East is Greek, Mongolian, Slavonic. At first its history is that of the Roman Empire as it survived in the East — the Greek or Byzantine Empire. But new peoples appear on the scene from the regions beyond the Danube, whither the Roman power had not penetrated.

These are in part of Mongolian or Tartar origin: Huns, Avars, Bulgarians, then Magyars or Hungarians; in part Aryan Slavs; southwards, the Serbs and Croats; the Western Slavs or Czechs of Bohemia; the Eastern Slavs of Poland and Russia. Finally come the Mongolian Turks, creating the Ottoman Empire, the single aggressive Mohammedan element among the Christian peoples of the West.

BYZANTIUM

Rise of the Byzantine Empire.
Civilisation of the Early Byzantine Empire.
The Days of the Image-Breakers.
Byzantium at its Zenith.
Fall of the Byzantine Empire.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The Ottoman Conquest of Byzantium.
The Shining of the Crescent.
The Waning of the Crescent.

ARMENIA AND THE ARMENIANS

THE BULGARIANS

The Old Bulgarian Kingdom.
The Later Bulgarian Kingdom.

THE ROUMANIANS

The Struggles of the Wallachian Kingdom.
The Moldavian People.

THE SOUTHERN SLAVS

The Southern Slav Peoples.
The Servian Era of Independence.
Under the Heel of the Turk.

HUNGARY

The Magyars in the Middle Ages.
The Hapsburg Power in Hungary.
German Element in Hungary.

THE WESTERN SLAVS

Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.
Bohemia and the Reformation.

POLAND

The Old Polish Empire.
Lithuania to the Union with Poland.
The New Dominion of Poland.
The Decline of Poland.
The Great Days of Cossack Power.
The Fall of Poland.

RUSSIA

The Beginning of the Russian Nation.
Russia Under the Mongols.
The Monarchs of Moscow.
Peter the Great, Founder of Modern Russia.
When Women Ruled in Russia.
Rise of the Kingdom of Russia.

Europe: Third Division

WESTERN EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

From the Sundering of the Roman Empire to the Eve of the Reformation.

The first stage in the general treatment of Europe allowed us to treat so much of the continent as was known to the Romans, down to the final division of their empire. From that point it became necessary to introduce a geographical division between East and West for a period terminating about the time of the French Revolution.

Eastern Europe during that period has formed a single division. The greater diversity and the multiplication of detail in the history of Western Europe requires us to give the period two divisions — mediæval and post mediæval. The first brings us down to the beginning of the sixteenth century — the times immediately preceding the Reformation.

In it is traced the expansion of the Teutonic wave over the whole area and its partial recession, leaving a Latinised portion and a Germanised portion. We shall see the development of nationalities outside the empire: among the Latins, French and Spanish; among the Teutons, Scandinavian and Britannie.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE PERIOD

The Crusades.
Passing of the Age of Chivalry.
The End of the Middle Ages.

PEOPLES OF WESTERN EUROPE

Origins of the Teutons.
Rising Tide of Teuton Power.
The Great Teutonic Deluge.
Italy and the Lombards.
Rise of the Frankish Dominion.
The Empire of Charlemagne.
The British Isles.
Spain and its Conquerors.
Great Days of the Northmen.
Norway's Rise and Fall.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONS

Revival of the Holy Roman Empire.
The Franconian Emperors.
The Triumphs of Barbarossa.
The Germanic Empire.
Fortunes of the House of Austria.
Maximilian and Imperial Reform.
German Expansion on the East.

FRANCE

France under the Early Capets.
The Last of the Old Capets.
Evolution of Mediæval France.
France Under the Valois.

THE RENAISSANCE

Its Great Men and Their Achievements.

THE BRITISH ISLES

England Before the Norman Conquest.
The Norman Period in England.
England's Angevin Kings.
The Hundred Years War.
The Wars of the Roses.
Scotland: Its Struggle for Independence.
Robert the Bruce and What He did for Scotland.
Beginnings of Irish History.

ITALY

End of Charlemagne's Empire.
German Supremacy in Italy.
Sicilian Revolt and Spanish Supremacy.

SPANISH PENINSULA

Moorish Ascendancy in Spain.
The Rising Christian Realms.
Waning of the Moorish Power.
The Unification of Spain.
Portugal and Her Maritime Triumphs.

THE CRUSADES

Birth of the Crusade Spirit.
Story of the First Crusade.
The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.
Saladin and the Crusades.
Why the Crusades Failed.

THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF THE MEDIAEVAL WORLD

Origin of the Feudal System.
The Chaos of the Feudal Age.
Close of the Feudal Age.

Europe: Fourth Division

WESTERN EUROPE

From the Reformation to the French Revolution

When our second division of Western European history opens, most of the modern nations have already come into being. The Scandinavian states are one clearly defined group; the Britannie states are another, and are already on their way to unification. Spain is practically, and France actually, a unity. The Austrian House is just completing that congeries of dominions which still forms what we call the Austrian Empire. Germany, however, continues to be a loose confederation, recognising a common sovereign only in the vaguest manner, and Italy continues to be parcelled out into appanages of greater Powers. For nearly two hundred years the ruler of Spain, as well as of Austria, is a Hapsburg; for nearly another hundred he is a Bourbon — of the dynasty of the Kings of France. One of the keys to the various complications is to be found in the rivalry of these two great Houses. For half our period, another key is in the rivalry of the two types of religion brought into being by the Reformation; for the second half another is in the rivalry of the colonising nations for commercial and colonial supremacy.

The Reformation and the Wars of Religion.
Ascendancy and Decline of the Bourbons.
Founding of England's Colonial Empire.

THE REFORMATION AND AFTER

Economic Conditions in the Empire and Europe.
The Problem of the Reformation.
The Empire under Charles V.
Rise and Character of Spanish Power.

England under Henry VIII.
England under Edward and Mary.
Spain and the Netherlands.
The Spacious Days of Elizabeth.
France under Catherine de Medici.
The Empire After Charles V.
The Thirty Years War.
The France of Richelieu and Mazarin.
Decline of the Spanish Power.

England Under Charles I.
Scotland from Flodden to the Restoration.
Ireland before the Restoration.
The Scandinavian States.
Sweden Under the Vasas.
The Founding of Prussia.

THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV.

The Grand Monarque.
Austria and the Empire.
England and the Netherlands.
France's Wars of Aggression.
War of the Spanish Succession.
Denmark's Despotic Monarchy.
England's Restored Monarchy.

THE ENDING OF THE OLD ORDER

The Bourbon Powers and Great Britain.
The Great Hapsburg Monarchy.
The Development of Prussia.
Frederic the Great.
The Bourbon Powers and Approach of Revolution.
Great Britain and the American War.
Denmark's Great Era of Progress.
Sweden's Time of Strife.

THE COMMERCE OF WESTERN EUROPE

Effects of the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries.
Competition for the World's Commerce.
British Maritime Supremacy.
The Rise of European Trade.

Europe: Fifth Division

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEONIC ERA

The French Revolution is an event — if we may legitimately apply that term to a series of occurrences extending over five years — which forms, perhaps, the most definite epoch, the moment most pregnant of change, in European history since the fall of the Western Roman Empire; unless we except the decade following Luther's challenge to Tetzel, or the voyage of Columbus.

The French Revolution changed the social order of half the continent immediately, though its work in that field is not even yet completed. And it also caused, though it did not at once effect, a fundamental change in the political order, the gradual democratisation of governments, the ultimate control of articulate Public Opinion over State policy. But besides these permanent results it evoked that unique phenomenon, the Napoleonic Empire; and by doing so it drew the Muscovite Empire more definitely than before into the main current of Western history, so that the division into East and West, which we have hitherto observed, of necessity disappears.

Thus in the succeeding pages the reader will follow the story of the fall of the French Monarchy, the Terror, the Rise of Bonaparte, the Military Dictatorship, the Empire and its downfall; to be followed hereafter by the story of the European reaction, succeeded by the Nationalist reorganisation and the social and political development of popular ascendancy.

General Survey of the Period.
The Flight of the King.
The Revolution Triumphant.
Under the Reign of Terror.
The Conquering General of the Directory.
France under the New Despotism.

Napoleon as Emperor of the French.
How Trafalgar Changed the Face of the World.
The Settlement of Europe.
Great Britain and Ireland in the Napoleonic Wars.

Europe: Sixth Division

THE RE-MAKING OF EUROPE

Following immediately after Waterloo, we have a period of strong reaction against the political ideas of the French Revolution, a period in which the claims to power and to territory of "legitimate" dynasties are looked upon as paramount, while the control of the Sovereign People and demands for the recognition of nationalities are held in check, though Greece attains her liberation from Turkey. The second period opens and closes with two revolutions in France — the expulsion of the Bourbons and the coup d'état of Napoleon III.

During this period the demands of Constitutionalism and of Nationalism are fermenting, Germany in particular making futile efforts in the latter direction. The third period coincides with that of the Second Empire in France, and is marked by the unification of Italy and the triumph of German nationalism in the new German Empire, consummated by the Franco-German war, and attended by the establishment of the Third French Republic.

Finally we follow the fortunes of the now reconstructed Europe — the whole narrative having interludes associated with the modern Eastern Question — until we reach our own day.

EUROPE AFTER WATERLOO

The Great Powers in Concord.
The British Era of Reform.
The Restored French Monarchy.
The Cross and the Crescent.
Fall of the Bourbon Monarchy.
The New Revolutionary Period.
The New Kingdom of Greece.
The Spread of Liberalism.

EUROPE IN REVOLUTION

The Fall of Louis Philippe.
Italy's Fruitless Revolt.
The Hungarian Rebellion.
The Second Republic in France.
Reaction in Central Europe.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE POWERS

The United Kingdom in the Mid-Victorian Era.
The Second Empire of France.
The Unification of Italy.

Prussia Under King William I.

The Prussian Ascendancy.
The Decline of Napoleon III.
The Downfall of the Second French Empire.
The Birth of the German Empire.
Scandinavia in the Nineteenth Century.

EUROPE SINCE 1871

The Close of the Victorian Era.
Reaction triumphant in Russia.
France Under the Third Republic.
Minor States of Western Europe.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION

Britain's Industrial Revolution.
The Rise and Fall of Chartism.
The Triumph of Trade Unions.
Social Problems in France.
Social Democracy in Germany.

Europe: Seventh Division

THE EUROPEAN POWERS TO-DAY

and a Survey of the British Empire

As concerns our present great geographical division — Europe — we have now reached the last historical phase. It remains for us to take the states into which that division is now split up, to give an account of their present-day characteristics, and to relate the present with the past and the immediate future. For it is not the historian's part to prophesy, though he has provided the data for prophetic inductions, within very circumscribed limits.

At this stage, therefore, we give a picture of the political and social conditions prevailing, first of all, in every Continental state, large or small, from Russia to Andorra, dwelling on those features which appear to be of the strongest in each individual case.

Finally, we turn to our own islands, and thence digress to an account of our world-empire, which needs to be treated as a unity, although such treatment of its has been impossible to fit into our continuous narrative of world-history built up on a geographical basis. For it is the history of an expansion into every quarter of the globe, the picture of an empire whose flag is planted on every continent, whose dominion in every continent but Europe itself extends from sea to sea, and claims to include, metaphorically at least, in that dominion the boundless ocean itself.

EUROPEAN POWERS TO-DAY

Russia.
The Balkan Wars of 1912-13.
Austria-Hungary.
Germany.
Holland and Belgium.
Switzerland.
Italy.
France.
Spain.
Portugal.
The Scandinavian States.
United Kingdom.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Empire in the Making.
Slave Trade as a Factor in Colonial Expansion.
Colonies Grown from Convict Settlements.
Wars of the Empire.
British Conquests in the East.
Outposts of Empire.
Great Britain's Inner Empire.
Parliaments of the Outer Empire.
British Expansion in Europe.
British Expansion in America.
Britain's Great Indian Empire.
British Expansion in Africa.

Seventh Grand Division

AMERICA

We have now arrived at the last grand geographical division in the world's history; a division which, as far as land is concerned, includes a hemisphere. But its written history covers little more than a period of four centuries, and the monumental records are meagre and vague.

In it, however, we include what anthropological inquiry can tell us of the primitive races which peopled two continents, and what is known of the civilisations which came into being during our European "Middle Ages."

But the main part of our story deals with the expansion of the dominion of one European people in the southern and central portion of the two continents; the expansion and rivalry of two other European peoples in the northern portion, the supremacy achieved by the British race, and the development of the twin Powers of that race partly under the Union Jack and partly under the Stars and Strips.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

The Atlantic before Columbus.
The Atlantic after Columbus.

AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS

Where did American Man Come from?
Prehistoric South America.
American Peoples of the West.

ANCIENT CIVILISATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The Land and the Peoples.
Remarkable Civilisation of a Vanished Race.
End of the Maya Civilisation.
Nahua Religion and Mythology.
The Rise of the Aztecs.
The Mexican Supremacy.

NATIVE CIVILISATIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA

Manners and Customs of the Vanished Races.
Rise of the Great Inca Kingdom.
Last Days of the Inca Kingdom.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA AND THE SPANISH CONQUEST

The Lure of the Golden East.
The Discovery of America.
The Coming of the Conquistadors.
The Spanish Conquest of Peru.
Last of the Spanish Conquests.

SPAIN'S EMPIRE IN AMERICA

Organisation of the Colonies.
The Jesuits in South America.
Spain's Golden Era in America.
Spain's Fight for Her Empire.

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Spain's Colonies in Revolt.
The Liberation of the South.
The Independent South since the Revolution.
Mexico and its Revolutions.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

- I. THE AGE OF DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION
- II. ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN THE SOUTH
- III. THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES
- IV. THE MIDDLE COLONIES
- V. THE COLONIES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
- VI. THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REVOLUTION
- VII. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- VIII. THE CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION
- IX. BUILDING THE NEW NATION
- X. THE PERIOD OF VIRGINIA ASCENDENCY
- XI. THE GROWING WEST
- XII. SLAVERY BECOMES THE LEADING ISSUE
- XIII. THE UNITED STATES IN 1860
- XIV. THE WAR TO PRESERVE THE UNION
- XV. THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION
- XVI. THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED NATION
- XVII. THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION
- XVIII. THE OUTLYING TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORY OF CANADA

- I. THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA
 - (1) The Marine Explorers.
 - (2) The Pathfinders of New France.
 - (3) Hudson Bay Men and Nor'Westers.
 - (4) Explorers of the Last Century.
- II. THE COLONY OF NEW FRANCE
 - (1) The Early Trading Companies.
 - (2) The Company of New France.
 - (3) The Period of Royal Government
- III. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CONTINENT
- IV. THE STORY OF CANADIAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
 - (1) The Period of Arbitrary Government.
 - (2) "Representative and Irresponsible Government."
 - (3) The Winning of Responsible Government.
- V. UNION AND CONFEDERATION
 - (1) The Dominion of Canada.
 - (2) The Imperial Tie.
- VI. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
 - (1) The War of the Revolution.
 - (2) The War of 1812.
 - (3) The Boundary and Fisheries Disputes.
 - (4) The Annexation Movement in Canada.
- VII. THE GROWTH OF THE CANADIAN WEST
 - (1) The Selkirk Settlement.
 - (2) The Regime of the Hudson's Bay Company.
 - (3) The Royal North-West Mounted Police.
 - (4) Material Development.
- VIII. CANADA IN OUR OWN DAY
 - NEWFOUNDLAND, THE OLDEST BRITISH COLONY
 - THE WEST INDIES



Paper, Type, and Bindings

THE BOOK OF HISTORY is printed in a clear, readable type, specially cast for this work, and printed upon a firm non-transparent paper, as light as the requisite opacity will permit. The result is 12 handleable volumes, not so heavy as to make them burdensome even for a long evening's reading, and yet giving due relief and finish to the thousands of varied illustrations which crowd their pages. Experience has shown that to attempt to use a paper of extreme thinness results in a smudgy dark page, trying to the eye and making reading slow. It also compels the use of line-drawings only, and relegates the far richer halftones to separately printed pages.

The Bindings

THE BOOK OF HISTORY is offered in four different styles of binding, aimed to meet both the pocketbooks and the different tastes of our subscribers.

The cloth binding is a strong English linen warp of a firm texture with a handsome design in gold on the back. The next binding in half-leather is a quiet brown, admirably suited to either the library or drawing-room.

The binding in three-quarters morocco is one which we can unhesitatingly recommend, combining in a high degree elegance and durability. It is a worthy binding of the history, one which we believe would be the first choice of the majority of our subscribers who are able to see and compare the different styles. (See Photograph of this set on back cover.)

The full morocco binding is a binding De Luxe for lovers of books who wish to give to their possessions the richest and handsomest dress which they may obtain. The full morocco set of THE BOOK OF HISTORY is a genuine addition to any library, even those containing the finest specimens of the book-buyers' art.

THE LIFE OF PAST DAYS

On the first cover page is a stirring picture of how they used one of the great engines of war in ancient Rome. They were mighty fighters, the Romans, and very ingenious at making machines. They did not trust to their spears, or swords and helmets, or to bows and arrows. They knew how to launch heavy iron darts; and they had devices for throwing glowing balls of fire into the midst of the enemy — Greek fire, as it was called, because long before the Romans the Greeks had used this method of fighting, very strangely like the fighting with hand grenades and burning oil in the trenches of Europe now.

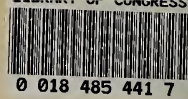
It was this fighting strength which enabled the Roman legions to conquer a good part of the then known world, extending from the north of present-day England far into Asia Minor. But the Romans were more than mere conquerors. They were great road builders; and some of the old Roman roads still survive, even in England. And they were great administrators, and knew how to govern conquered provinces in a way to make them prosperous and flourishing. And they had a genius for law, these old Romans, and their codes were the foundation of the laws of all the nations since.

This great empire was dismembered; great hordes of fierce barbarians, the Goths and Huns poured in from the north and cut it to pieces. Out of the ruins sprang modern Europe.

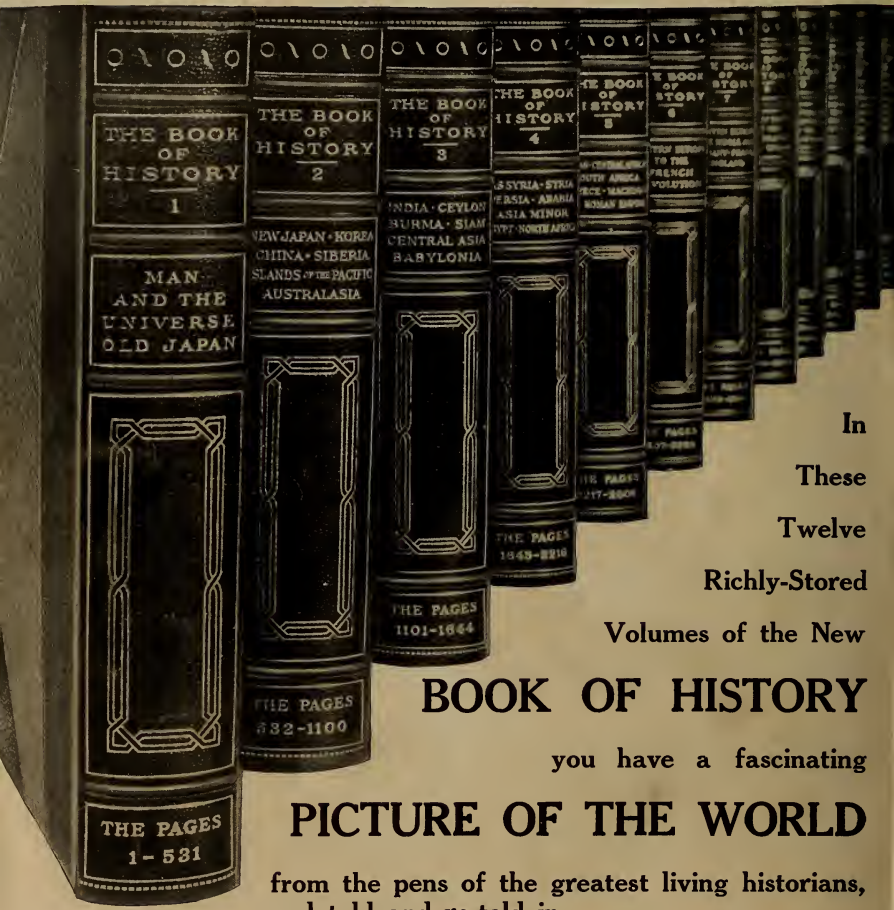
What This Work Contains

All this, and how the Roman Empire came to be, and why it disappeared, is fully told in the fascinating World History which this booklet describes. And yet it is only one of a score of the great divisions of this work, each telling a chapter in the history of human development, the Cave Men and the life of the Ancient World, the conquests of Alexander, the rich civilisations of Egypt and Babylonia, the splendour of Greece, the Byzantine Empire which came after that of Rome, and the Holy Roman Empire which came after that; the Dark Ages and the invasion of the Saracens, the Crusades, the Dawn of a New Life in Europe, the Renaissance and the beginnings of the modern world; the discovery of America, the circumnavigation of the earth, the peopling of new continents, the life of the great Eastern World with the vast populations of China, India and Japan.

Not to know this tremendous story is to be ignorant of the great deeds of the human race. Never has the story been told more graphically, or with such completeness as in the new work which these pages describe.



ALL NATIONS! ALL TIMES! ALL CLIMES!



In
These
Twelve
Richly-Stored
Volumes of the New

BOOK OF HISTORY

you have a fascinating

PICTURE OF THE WORLD

from the pens of the greatest living historians,
and told and re-told in

8,000 Illustrations, Drawings and Color Plates

The most superbly illustrated History of the World ever published